# THE BEAVER ARGUS.

Vol. 50—No. 28. Beaver, Pa., Wednesday, July 15, 1868. Established 1818

## THE BEAVER ARGUS

IS PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY in the old ARGUS building, on THIRD STREET, BEAVER, PA., at

TWO DOLLARS PER YEAR IN ADVANCE.

Single copies of the paper will be furnished, in wrappers, at *five cents* each.

Communications on subjects of local or general interest are respectfully solicited. To insure attention, favors of this kind must invariably be accompanied by the name of the author, not for publication, but as a guaranty against imposition.

Letters and communications should be addressed to

J. WEYAND, *Editor & Proprietor.*

**C. A. Decaime,**

MANUFACTURER OF, AND DEALER IN, ALL kinds of CIGARS, TOBACCOS, SNUFFS, &c. &c. Prices moderate. Motto: Quick sales and small profits. Shop on the corner nearly opposite the Post Office, Beaver, Pa. July17,'67.tf.

**FRANK WILSON,**

**ATTORNEY AT LAW.**

BEAVER, PENN'A.

OFFICE ON 3D STREET, IN ROOM LATELY occupied by Judge Adams as a store room. apr15'68:8mos*.

**DRS. MARQUIS & CUNNINGHAM**

PRACTICING PHYSICIANS,

*ROCHESTER, PA.*

☞ Office two doors east of Ankeny's Hotel. Prompt attention given to all calls. apr29'68:1y.

**G. L. EBERHART,**

**CIVIL ENGINEER & SURVEYOR**

NEW BRIGHTON, PA.

SURVEYS, MAPS AND PROFILES MADE ON short notice. [je17'68.

**J. M. Harton,**

**DENTIST.**

OFFERS HIS PROFESSIONAL SERVICES TO the citizens of Beaver and vicinity. Office south of Moore's Drug Store, Third Street, Beaver, Pa. my13'68.

**DRS. PARKER & WALLACE,**

**Homeopathic Physicians & Surgeons,**

TENDER THEIR PROFESSIONAL SERVICES to the people of Rochester and vicinity. Office in Nelson's block, corner of Diamond, Rochester.

P. S. Special attention given to surgery and chronic diseases.

Office consultations can be had at any time. apr15'68:1y.

**Law Partnership.**

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*CUNNINGHAM & KUHN.*

**Atty's. at Law.**

OFFICE, THIRD ST., *BEAVER, PA.*

apr8'67:1y.

**DR. C. B. WARRINGTON,**

(SUCCESSOR TO DR. W. A. ROSE,)

**PHYSICIAN and SURGEON,**

Graduate of the University of Pennsylvania,

Has located permanently at

**Rochester, Beaver county, Pa.**

Having had many years experience in all branches of the practice of medicine, he offers his services to the citizens of the village and surrounding country.

☞ Office and residence on Water street, second door West of the Pittsburgh National Plow Factory where he may be consulted, after June 18th, at all hours, day or night. [je17'68:3mos

**P. JEUNET,**

**Watch Maker and Jeweller,**

**Third Street, Beaver, Penn'a.,**

(In room adjoining J. C. Wilson's office.)

Gold watches and chronometers repaired and warranted. Engraving done to order.

☞ The patronage of the public is solicited, and satisfaction guaranteed. Give us a trial. apr17'68:3m.

**Henry Lapp,**

DEALER IN ALL KINDS OF

**FURNITURE**

*Brighton street, above the Plow Factory,*

**ROCHESTER, PA.**

THE LARGEST STOCK IN BEAVER COUNTY constantly on hand, and selling at the very lowest prices. apr.8'68:tf.

**Allison & Johnson.**

**DRAWING & PAINTING.**

MECHANICAL DRAWINGS, MAPS, DRAWING for Patents, Sketches of Blooded Stock, and Views executed to order, Landscapes and portraits on Colors or Crayon, Miniatures copied to any size, Photographs touched in India Ink or in Colors, Water or Oil. Pupils received in painting and and mechanical or free-hand drawing. Office and studio, in Wynn's building, Beaver, Pa., west of national hotel second floor, front.

☞ Terms moderate. [apr22'68:3m.

**Chas. B. Hurst,**

**Notary Public, Conveyancer and Insurance Agent.**

DEEDS AND AGREEMENTS WRITTEN AND acknowledgements taken, &c.

Having been duly commissioned as Agent for several first class Insurance Companies, representing the Fire, Life, Accident, and Live Stock Departments, is prepared to take risks and write policies on the most liberal terms.

Also, Agent for the "Anchor Line" of first class Ocean Steamers. Tickets sold to and from all ports in England, Ireland, Scotland, Germany and France.

Office in Leaf's brick row, Diamond, Rochester, Pa. apr29'68.

**SPRING AND SUMMER**

**GOODS!**

THE UNDERSIGNED BEGS LEAVE TO INFORM his friends and the public generally that he has just received a new stock of goods of the latest styles for spring and summer wear, which he offers at very moderate rates.

*GENTLEMENS' FURNISHING GOODS,*

CONSTANTLY ON HAND.

Clothing made to order on the shortest possible notice.

Thankful to the public for past favors, I hope by close attention to business to merit a continuance of the same.

DANIEL MILLER,
*BRIDGE ST., BRIDGEWATER, PA.*

**Sands & Reineman,**

**No. 30 Fifth Sreet, Pittsburgh**

DEALERS IN

**HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS,**

SILVER AND PLATED WARE, BRITANIA, JApanned, Wooden and Willow Ware, American and French Clocks. They have always on hand the following:

Table Spoons,
Tea Spoons,
Table Forks,
Dessert Forks,
Coffee Urns,
Tea Setts,
Goblets,
Tea Trays,
Salvers,
Ice Chests.
Water Coolers,
Walnut Brackets
Iron Tables,
Clothes Horses,

apr22'68:1y.

**Dividend No. 21.**

NATIONAL BANK OF BEAVER COUNTY,
NEW BRIGHTON, July 1st, 1868.

THE PRESIDENT AND DIRECTORS OF THIS Bank, have this day declared a dividend of five per cent, upon the Capital Stock, out of the profits of the last six months—payable to Stockholders or their legal representatives on demand, free from United States and State tax.

By order of the Board.
EDWARD HOOPS, Cashier.

jy8'68.

**TO MECHANICS.**

THE CONGREGATION OF LONG'S RUN, WILL receive proposals for building a Brick Church, 4 miles north of East Liverpool, Columbiana county, Ohio, up to July 25th. The bricks will be furnished on the ground. For specifications, &c., pertinent to contract, correspondence will be had with John Armstrong, Esq., East Liverpool, Ohio.

jy8'68:3t*.

THE CHEAPEST

**Boot and Shoe House**

*IN THE CITY.*

**J. H. Borland,**

MANUFACTURERS, WHOLESALE & COMMISsion dealers in Boots, Shoes & Rubbers, at New York and Boston Prices, thus saving of expenses and freight.

Also, Agent for Philadelphia City made goods at manufacturers prices.

Country Merchants and Shoe Dealers will save money by calling on me before going East.

Goods Received Daily

**At No. 102 Third Street,**

Near Wood. PITTSBURGH, PA.

RETAIL STORE

No. 98 Market Street,

2D DOOR FROM FIFTH.

my6'68:6m.

**ROOFING SLATE!**

**TWIN CITY SLATE MINING AND MANUFACTURING COMPANY.**

J. S. NEWMYER, S. R. ANDERSON, J. N. SHALLENBERGER,
*President. Secretary, Superintendent.*

OFFICE,

No. 43 Seventh Street, Pittsburg, Pa.

IT is believed that the time has come in the progress of American architecture, when the question will no longer be asked, "What shall we use for roofing?" but, "WHERE CAN WE OBTAIN THE BEST SLATE."—Older countries have long since established the fact that no material is so well adapted, and so durable, as Slate for covering buildings. Two obstacles to its general use in this country have existed heretofore: first, the transition character of society, which is necessarily opposed to permanence in architecture and second, the great abundance and low price of lumber. The first impediment is rapidly yielding to time and riper ideas on the subject of building, and the other must soon give away to the scarcity and advancing price of lumber suitable for roofing purposes.

We submit a few leading advantages of a Slate roof:

**It is superior to every other in appearance.**
**It is easily put on.**
**It saves insurance.**
**It is fire proof.**
**It is imperishable.**

The Twin City Slate Company's Mines are in Northampton County, Penn'a. The Slate is a beautiful dark blue, unchangeable in color, splits in perfectly smooth plates of any size required, and hardens steadily by exposure to the atmosphere. No Slate in the United States is superior to it, in all the qualities essential to a good roof, and we think but little equal to it. It is furnished at the yard in Pittsburgh, at the rate of $12.00 a square (one hundred square feet), which with expense of laying, will add about 25 per cent. to the cost of a shingle roof at present prices.

Samples of Slate may be seen, and orders left at the office of A. T. Shallenberger & Co., Rochester, Pa.

Parties at a distance, can address J. S. Newmyer, No. 43 Seventh street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

mar1'868:6m.

## RAILROADS.

**PITTS., FT. WAYNE & CHICAGO RAILWAY.**

On and after June 7th, 1868, Trains will leave Stations daily, (Sundays excepted) as follows. [Train leaving Chicago at 5:35, P. M., leaves daily.] [Train leaving Pittsburgh at 1.45 P. M., leaves daily.]

TRAINS GOING WEST.

| | Exp's. | Exp's. | Exp's. | Exp's |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Pittsburgh | 200AM | 645AM | 930AM | 150AM |
| Rochester | 310 | 815 | 1040 | 500 |
| Salem | 454 | 1031 | 1226PM | 447 |
| Alliance | 545 | 1125 | 115 | 540 |
| Canton | 627 | 1213PM | 158 | 626 |
| Massillon | 647 | 1240 | 218 | 645 |
| Orrville | 717 | 132 | 252 | 718 |
| Wooster | 745 | 207 | 320 | 745 |
| Mansfield | 916 | 400 | 500 | 928 |
| Crestline | 945 | 445 | 530 | 1000 |
| | 1000 | 600AM | 600 | 1015 |
| Bucyrus | 1025 | 629 | 640 | 1041 |
| Upper Sandusky | 1058 | 718 | 719 | 1114 |
| Forest | 1127 | 749 | 751 | 1147 |
| Lima | 1227PM | 903 | 908 | 115AM |
| Van Wert | 123 | 1015 | 1016 | 207 |
| Fort Wayne | 300 | 1210PM | 1150 | 320 |
| Columbia | 337 | 100 | 1237AM | 356 |
| Warsaw | 422 | 155 | 132 | 442 |
| Plymouth | 510 | 300 | 233 | 555 |
| Valparaiso | 635 | 447 | 415 | 724 |
| Chicago | 820 | 700 | 620 | 910 |

TRAINS GOING EAST.

| | Exp's. | Exp's. | Exp's. | Ex |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Chicago | 450AM | 820AM | 920PM | 535PM |
| Valparaiso | 637 | 959 | 1106 | 710 |
| Plymouth | 920 | 1125 | 1237AM | 900 |
| Warsaw | 1020 | 1221PM | 132 | 930 |
| Columbia | 1115 | 100 | 217 | 1030 |
| Fort Wayne | 1220PM | 200 | 315 | 1115 |
| Van Wert | 208 | 302 | 430 | 1215AM |
| Lima | 319 | 400 | 535 | 125 |
| Forest | 443 | 509 | 653 | 218 |
| Upper Sandusky | 514 | 533 | 718 | 242 |
| Bucyrus | 557 | 609 | 801 | 316 |
| Crestline | 630 | 635 | 830 | 340 |
| | 530AM | 655 | 910 | 353 |
| Mansfield | 610 | 723 | 937 | 424 |
| Wooster | 851 | 853 | 1100 | 550 |
| Orrville | 515 | 918 | 1127 | 615 |
| Massillon | 946 | 950 | 1157 | 647 |
| Canton | 1002 | 1006 | 1213PM | 703 |
| Alliance | 1045 | 1050 | 1255 | 805 |
| Salem | 1114 | 1120AM | 125 | 832 |
| Rochester | 1255AM | 105PM | 302 | 1005 |
| Pittsburgh | 155 | 210 | 410 | 1110 |

Youngstown, New Castle and Erie Express leaves Youngstown at 2:30 p. m; New Castle, 4:00 p.m; arrives at Pittsburgh, 6:00 p. m. Returning; leaves Pittsburgh 7:15 a. m; arr. at Youngstown, 10:45, N. Castle, 9:40 a. m; Youngstown, New Castle and Pittsburgh Accommodation leaves Youngstown, 6:00 a. m; New Castle, 7:10 a. m; arrives at Allegheny, 10:00 a. m. Returning, leaves Allegheny, 4:15 p. m; arrives New Castle, 7:05 p. m; Youngstown, 7:50 p. m.

F. R. MYERS, *General Ticket Agent.*

**CLEVELAND & PITTSBURGH RAILROAD.**

On and after May 11, 1868, trains will leave Stations daily (Sundays excepted) as follows.

GOING SOUTH.

| | Mail. | Exp's. | Mail. | Accom |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Cleveland | 835AM | 1210PM | ...... | 340PM |
| Euclid Street | 846 | 1221 | ...... | 351 |
| Hudson | 950 | 108 | ...... | 505 |
| Ravenna | 1025 | 141 | ...... | 547 |
| Alliance | 1120 | 223 | ...... | 640 |
| Bayard | 1154 | 252 | ...... | ...... |
| Wellsville | 130PM | 415 | ...... | ...... |

GOING NORTH.

| | Mail. | Exp's. | ...... | Accom |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Wellsville | 850AM | 335PM | ...... | ...... |
| Bayard | 1022 | 445 | ...... | ...... |
| Alliance | 1120 | 510 | ...... | 745AM |
| Ravenna | 1206PM | 547 | ...... | 831 |
| Hudson | 1239 | 613 | ...... | 910 |
| Euclid Street | 137 | 659 | ...... | 1017 |
| Cleveland | 150 | 710 | ...... | 1030 |

GOING EAST.

| | Exp's | Exp's. | Mail. | Accom |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Bellair | 1120AM | 610AM | [illegible] | .... |
| Bridgeport | 1131 | 625 | 240 | .... |
| Steubenville | 1238PM | 743 | 337 | .... |
| Wellsville | 200 | 850 | 445 | 605AM |
| Smith's Ferry | 226 | 912 | 507 | 635 |
| Beaver | 307 | 940 | 537 | 720 |
| Rochester | 315 | 950 | 550 | 730 |
| Pittsburgh | 425 | 1055 | 655 | 840 |

GOING WEST.

| | Mail. | Exp's. | Exp's. | Accom |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Pittsburgh | 600AM | 130PM | 425AM | 330PM |
| Rochester | 710 | 235 | 550 | 440 |
| Beaver | 720 | 300 | 600 | 450 |
| Smith's Ferry | 757 | 305 | 633 | 546 |
| Wellsville | 825 | 340 | 715 | 615 |
| Steubenville | 925 | 445 | 818 | .... |
| Bridgeport | 1035 | 555 | 927 | .... |
| Bellair | 1045 | 605 | 930 | .... |

TUSCARAWAS BRANCH.

| Leaves | Arrives |
|---|---|
| N. Philadelphia, 650 a. m. | Bayard, 935, am |
| Bayard, 12:10, m. | N. Philadelphia, 300pm |

F. R. MEYERS, General Ticket Agent.

## EDUCATIONAL COLUMN.

G. L. EBERHART, Editor.

**BEAVER, July 15, 1868.**

[ALL COMMUNICATIONS FOR THIS DEPARTMENT OF THE PAPER, MUST BE ADDRESSED TO G. L. EBERHART, NEW BRIGHTON, PA.]

### Suggestions to Young Teachers.

### IV.

43. Make weekly inspection of all books held by the pupils, holding each responsible for the right use of the same. This will prevent much mutilation and destruction of books.

44. It is not well for Teachers to group together while the school is in session. This should be well observed during recess; for the pupils having then greater scope, it is important that the attention of the Teachers should be distributed. Hence, the impropriety of reading newspapers, pamphlets, or such like, *at any time* during school hours. A faithful Teacher finds no time for such employment during school hours.

45. Paper, nutshells, etc., should never be found in the class room; they are indications not only of untidiness but also of the failure to secure the attention and occupation of the scholars; for, so long as they are well employed and interested, they have neither time nor inclination for disorder in any form.

46. Should a Teacher be so unfortunate as to have contracted a habit of using tobacco, particularly that of chewing, it should be carefully concealed from the observation of the scholar; neither should the breath or teeth bear evidence of the existence of that habit.

47. Teachers should not allow anything but impossibilities to prevent their attendance at school; for when a Teacher is absent, not only his class suffers, but the whole department is more or less embarrassed. Each teacher should arrive in time in the morning to receive his class before the opening of the school.

48. In case of irregularity in attendance, or delinquency in lessons on the part of the pupil, it is well to communicate with the parents, either by letter or interview, soliciting their co-operation and interest; but never should a Teacher require the aid of a parent in maintaining order in the class. That is the duty of the Teacher alone. A Teacher who is unable to preserve order in his class room is unquestionably incompetent to govern his class.

49. The hearing of lessons should not occupy more than one hour and a half daily; the remainder of the day being devoted to ACTUAL TEACHING, when the lessons for the following Grammar Schools, answering in CONCERT should be abolished.

50. Whenever practicable, teach by means of OBJECTS or through the medium of the eye: in Geography, use globes and maps; in Astronomy, use orrery globes and diagrams, in Spelling, frequently require the pupils to write the words or sentences given.

51. In directing the various movements required of the scholars, care should be taken never TO TOUCH THEM. To call a child, and at the same time draw him towards you—to command him to go, and the next moment reach forward to push him; or, to effect either of these purposes, not by words or signals, but by TAKING HOLD of the pupil—is a very common error in discipline.

52. A Teacher taking charge of a new class, should, at first, advance it beyond the furthest point it had previously attained in each study. In case the Teacher finds the new class deficient in what has been passed over, he should not turn back until about two weeks have elapsed, when all necessary reviews may be made. When a class passes under the control of another Teacher, a sudden retrograde movement would produce discontent in the class. At the same time, the Teacher should avoid allusion tending to disparage the course of his predecessor in the estimation of the class.

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### New Books.

A Fourteen Weeks Course in Chemistry By J. D. Steel, A. M. New York: A. S. Barnes & Co. We are much pleased with the general scope and character of this work.—It is a simple, brief and familiar treatise on a very useful and interesting branch of physical science. It is, indeed, admirably adapted to that class of pupils who have not the time to pursue an extensive course, but who wish to learn something of the general principles of Chemistry before quitting school.—The author says in his preface that it has been his aim to express in simple, interesting language a few of the principles and practical applications of Chemistry, and to make a pleasant study which the pupil can master in a single term, so that all its truths can become to him household words.

Although a familiar and simple treatise, the study is not robbed of its mathematical beauty and discipline by omitting the nomenclature; but this is given with many problems in the mathematics of Chemistry.—This work will well repay the time necessary to a careful review of it.

A Practical Grammar of the English Language. By Thos. W. Harvey, A. M. Cincinnati: Wilson, Hinkle & Co.

It is always with feelings of distrust and skepticism that we commence the examination of a textbook on English Grammer, unless we know the author to be a thorough linguist and philologist. It is possible that, by long experience in the schoolroom, a teacher acquainted with his mother-tongue only, may be properly qualified to write a good textbook on grammar; but we are well convinced that he who is well acquainted with the languages from which his native language is derived—he who is conversant with those general principles which are common to all languages—is much better qualified for such a task. We have in the United States some four hundred textbooks on English Grammar, and each new book, if we may believe an author and publisher, has many new features which render it far superior to any of its predecessors. In the preface of the work now before us are set forth no less than nine "distinguishing features" "to which special attention is invited." We have given special attention to all, and to the ninth "*feature*"—"the superior mechanical execution of the work"—we can take no exception; but we think that less of "Models for Parsing and Analysis," and something of *Synthesis* would have greatly improved the book, excellent as we acknowledge it to be as it now stands.

Nearly all late authors have run mad upon the subject of Analysis. All seem to lose sight of the one great aim and end which should guide all who attempt to teach grammar—to teach pupils a right use of language—to express their ideas with grace and elegance of diction. Analysis and parsing are to a certain limit essential in the study of language, but Synthesis is the more important and practical part. When our Presidents and our Governors are called upon to lay before their constituents the condition of the governments over which they preside, a knowledge of Synthesis—an ability to *construct* sentences, not to analyze the sentences of others—is the thing which they need and use.—So in teaching, the pupil should have continually kept before him clearly and forcibly the fact that in the study of his native tongue he is to acquire an ability to make a proper and practical use of the principles with which he is made acquainted through the use of the textbook. And unless the teacher keep this continually in view, his teaching will result in no practical benefit.—No matter how good the textbook placed in the hands of the pupils, they can receive but little benefit from it, unless they have at the same time a competent teacher—one who can do more than simply "*hear them say their lessons.*"

Among the many books upon the subject of English Grammar with which we are acquainted, we find few better than Harvey's.

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### Problems.

No. 1. How shall I mark gloves which cost me 80 cents per pair, so that I may sell them at a discount of 33[illegible] per cent. and yet gain 25 per cent. on the [illegible]

No. 2. What must be the asking price of sugar costing 12 cents, [illegible] cent. and still gain 10 per [illegible] allowing 12 per cent. of [illegible] debts.

### The Wedding of [illegible] son and [illegible] Foo[illegible] the Toilets [illegible] &c.

WASHINGTON, June 25.—For several weeks past the fashionable circles of Washington have been on the *qui vive* in anticipation of the marriage of Senator John B. Henderson, of Missouri, to Miss Mary Foote, daughter of Hon. Elisha Foote, of New York, and head of the appeal board at the Patent Office. Miss Foote for several winters past has been one of the most brilliant belles of the national metropolis, and the announcement of her engagement with the eminent Senator from Missouri created quite a sensation among the elite of this city. A few days since more than six hundred cards were issued to the friends of the happy couple for the marriage ceremony, which took place to-day at 12 o'clock at the National Hotel, and was one of the most brilliant affairs ever witnessed at the national capital. The magnificent parlors of the hotel were tastefully and profusely decorated with rare and fragrant flowers, whose rich perfume filled the atmosphere with a delicious odor. The heavy lace curtains at the windows and over the archway connecting the two parlors were covered with ivy and evergreen, while rich bouquets were distributed about the rooms, prominent among which was a magnificent one presented by the ladies of the executive mansion. The drawing rooms were fairly transformed into flowery gardens of exquisite beauty. Immediately opposite the archway, and at the far end of the parlor, a canopy of white lace, enwreathed with white lilies was erected over a large mirror, beneath which the marriage ceremony took place, in the presence of the most distinguished and fashionable assemblage probably ever gathered upon such an occasion. The President of the United States was present, with eminent statesmen dignified diplomats, Cabinent ministers, celebrated army and navy officers, all prominent officials, with hundreds of beautiful and accomplished ladies, whose rich and costly toilettes wonderfully added to the effectiveness of the scene. The guests began to arrive shortly after eleven o'clock, and by noon the parlors were crowded. The bridal party entered about twelve o'clock, and marched through the parlors beneath the canopy above described, where the ceremony took place. Rev. Dr. Pinckney, of the Church of the Ascension (Episcopal,) officiated, Senator Joseph S. Fowler, of Tennessee, and Mr. E. Arnold, of New York, acted as groomsmen, and Miss Katharine Beach, of Saratoga Springs, New York, and Miss Augusta Foote, sister of the bride, as bridesmaids.

THE PERSONNEL.

The bride has very rich light brown hair, a fine bright blue eye, shaded by long lashes, a sweet expressive face of child-like simplicity and fair complexion. She is of rather petite form, and is about twenty-four years of age. The groomsman is tall, erect and dignified in figure and carriage, as all remember who have seen him.

HOW THEY WERE DRESSED.

Miss Foote was dressed in a very heavy white silk with gored skirt, a full dress train, low corsage with lace trimming. Over this was a dress of pure white illusion, hanging in graceful folds and forming a striking contrast to the rich silk underdress. It was finished with two narrow flounces around the bottom of the skirt. A handsome sash with bows of white silk encircled the waist, the ends reaching nearly to the floor. Her curls were surmounted with a handsome wreath of orange blossoms, from which was suspended an elegant tulle veil which reached behind to the hem of the dress. The first bridesmaid, Miss Beach, wore an underdress of white silk with low corsage. Over this a dress of white India muslin with broad plaited flounces at the bottom of the skirt and a *low* overskirt. The sash and bows were of white silk, and her hair was dressed in Antoinette style. The second bridesmaid, Miss Augusta Foote, wore an underdress of rose-colored silk with low corsage and overdress of white muslin, with flounce and skirt similar to of Miss Beach. Her hair was also dressed in the same style, which was very becoming.—The groom and groomsman wore light cassimere pants, dark blue walking coats and white vests. Mrs. Foote, the mother of the bride, wore a heavy lilac silk, trimmed with white point lace. Miss Newton, an aunt of the bride, from Ontario, N. Y., wore an elegant black lace over black silk. The bride was given away by her father.

THE RECEPTION.

After the wedding ceremony a reception was had until two o'clock, during which time the senator and his beautiful wife received the congratulations of their many friends. Mrs. Ann S. Stephens, the distinguished authoress who has been at the National for some months past, is one of Mrs. Foote's warmest friends, and it was her cultivated taste and judgment that designed the beautiful decorations of the room.

THE WEDDING PRESENTS,

of which there was a large number, were rich and beautiful, the first being a very heavy solid silver service with salver, made by Tiffany & Co., of New York, which took the first prize at the Paris Exposition. The workmanship on this was exquisite, and the entire service weighs more than forty pounds. This handsome present was from Mr Cutler, of Missouri. The next was a costly brooch and ear-drops, Byzantine Mosaic, from Mr. and Mrs. B. G. Arnold, of New York. Another was a very handsome gold bracelet from Senator Anthony, Mrs Henry Bourdon, of Troy, and Mrs. Frank Arnold, of New York, each presented a handsome set of dessert spoons lined with gold. Mrs. General Wadsworth and Mrs. Wm. Osborne, of Missouri, presented a pair of handsome silver salt cellars, lined with gold, and salt spoons to match. Rogers' statuette, "The School Examination," from Miss LeFavor, of New York; a statuette of "Rebecca at the Well" from Secretary and and Mrs. Browning; a very heavy soup ladle, lined with gold, from Mrs. A. H. Martin, of Missouri; butter knives, salt spoons, and olive forks from Mrs. Watts Merman, of New York; a pair of silver ladles, very heavy, from Mrs. Norton, of Troy; napkin rings, sugar bowl, and cream pitcher from John D Perry, of New York; very heavy fish spoon and knife, solid silver, from Senator Fowler; gold handkerchief ring and chain from Mrs. Childs of New York; a set of malachite jewelry from James Bourdon, of Troy, New York; handsome chardenier vasis from Thomas Bourdon of Troy; bonboniere, very handsome, from Mrs. Ingalls; silver cake basket, lined with gold, from Miss Holt, of Baltimore; white satin fan, with ivory stakes, from Mrs. S.S. Jones, of New York; heavy gold pencils from Mrs. Sternberg, of Reading Pennsylvania; pair of soup ladles from the Misses Arnold; set of chardenier vases from Miss Arnold, of New York: complete set of Mrs. Ann S. Stephens' works, handsomely bound, presented by the author; and many other smaller presents from kind friends in all parts of the country.

WHO WERE PRESENT.

Among the distinguished persons present were President Johnson and Mrs. Patterson; General Grant and lady; Cheif Justice Chase and Miss Nettie Chase; Senator Sprague and lady; Senator Doolittle and lady; Senator [illegible] lady and daughter; Secretary Mc[illegible] and lady, and Miss Woodbury, his niece; Senator Sherman and Miss Wolloch, of Ohio. Senator Chandler and lady; Mrs. Secretary Welles; Hon. N. P. Banks, with Mr. Dechamp, the second secretary, the two Russian and one French interpreter of the Chinese embassy; Senator Morton and lady; General Rousseau; General Delafield, lady and daughter; Hon. B. F. Loan and lady; Miss Henderson, sister of the Senator; Senator Trumbull and lady; Senator Yates; Senator Ramsey; Senator McCreery; Senator Conness and lady; Colonel Zelin and lady; Senator Corbett and lady; Senator Chandler, lady and daughter; Hon. F. E Woodbridge and lady; Judge Embrey and lady; Senator Williams; Senator Davis; General Ester and lady; Representatives Newcomb, Benjamin, McClurg, Anderson, Burleigh, Marshall, of Illinois; Mrs. Sherrill, of New York; Miss Ingalls; Paymaster Bridge and lady; Senator Steward; Hon. Joseph S. Wilson and lady; Hon. W. H. Hooper; Hon. E. McPherson, clerk of the House; Judge Spaulding and lady; Senator Cole; Senator Ross; Senator Ferry; Senator Morrill of Vermont; Senator Cragin; Hon. Samuel Shellabarger; General Dent and lady; Assistant Secretary Otto, and and hundreds of other distinguished persons, with richly-dressed ladies, making the event one of unparalleled brilliancy in this country.

◆

A DROLL interview between a literary Bohemian and an internal revenue officer occurred the other day. It is thus related;

Officer—What is your revenue!

Bohemian—I havn't any.

Officer—What was it last year?

Bohemian—Nothing.

Officer—What was it the year before?

Bohemian—Exactly the same.

Officer—What do you do for a living?

Bohemian—Anything I can.

Officer—You eat?

Bohemian—Yes, when I get a chance.

Officer—Where?

Bohemian—At lunch tables, when they are free.

Officer—Where do you sleep?

Bohemian—With any good fellow who invites me to his room.

Officer—Suppose he don't invite you?

Bohemian—Then I walk the streets all night, or go to sleep in a drinking saloon, or on Sunday in the churches.

Officer—You must have some money?

Bohemian—If you think so, I wish you'd find it. I'll give you half.

Officer—Have you no property of any kind?

Bohemian—Not that I know of.

Officer—Have you a trunk?

Bohemian—I did have one.

Officer—What did you do with it?

Bohemian—Lent it to Barnum's elephant, and he carried it off.

Officer—What do you pretend to do? What do you call yourself?

Bohemian—I make no pretensions. I call myself a dead beat.

Officer—Do you ever do anything?

Bohemian—Not when I can help it.

Officer—You're a curiosity. Tell me frankly what kind of business you follow?

Bohemian—Minding my own.

Officer—You're a hard case.

Bohemian—I'd rather be that than a hard shell Baptist.

Officer—Well, there's no use trying to get anything out of you.

Bohemian—If words were pearls I'd make you rich.

Officer—I suppose you live by your pen?

Bohemian—No. I live by my wits.

Officer—Don't you write?

Bohemian—When I can get it to do.

Officer—Why didn't you say long ago?

Bohemian—Why didn't you ask me?

Officer—The devil take you!

Bohemian—He won't without a revenue stamp; but if he should, it wouldn't much matter, for my life is insured.

◆

To select nut megs, prick them with a pin. If they are good, the oil will instantly spread round the puncture.

### Democratic Soldiers.

The Democracy of Washington having issued a call for a 'Soldiers' and Sailors' Convention, to which was appended a brilliant list of generals and colonels, a real soldier, resident of that city, who doubted the genuineness of the signatures, took the trouble to search the Army Register. He was amply repaid for his trouble. The following is the military record of a part of the highest:

Colonel—A. W. Bradbury; Major not in the field.

General—J. Donehue; name not borne on the register.

Colonel—E. C. Kinsley; Lieutenant; nine months' regiment; no battle.

General—McQuade; no such General on record.

Colonel—G. W. Zulick; left the service in disgust in 1862, and took to the more congenial occupation of claim agent.

General—Maulsby; read colonel.

Colonel—P H. Allaback; no such name appears on official record.

Colonel—L. D. Campbell; left in 1862.

Colonel—T. A. Bramlette; left in 1862.

General—John Love; no record of any such general.

General—T. L. Dickey; was discharged as a colonel in February, 1863.

General—E. B. Brown; read lieutenant-colonel; discharged in 1863.

General—J. McFarland; read captain; discharged in 1862.

General—J. W. Denver; no record of any general by that name.

To get any considerable number of real soldiers, the Democracy will be forced to go further south than Washington.—*Toledo Blade.*

◆

### Letter from General Butler.

General Butler, has addressed the following letter to the editor of the New York *Tribune*:

WASHINGTON, June 18, 1868.—My attention is called to an extract of a letter of Senator Fowler, in your paper of Wednesday, 17th inst., which is as follows:

"I can have no interest in a scheme to usurp my government by a few bad, bold conspirators. The Whole House of Representatives is under the lead of those good old Democrats, B. F. Butler and John A. Logan. They are the same men that they were in 1860 and before. In our House, Wade, Sumner, and their satellites lead the revolutionary movement here."

I have not seen the whole letter. In the year 1866, after I had made some speeches in the West in favor of the impeachment of Andrew Johnson, Senator Fowler came five hundred miles to my home in Lowell to visit me, being the first time I had ever seen him, and the only errand he had was to urge me vehemently not to cease my efforts until Andrew Johnson was impeached, giving as a reason, among others, that as I had never lived in Tennessee, I could form no conception of what a bad man Andrew Johnson was in fact, and that the vivid description of his habits and conduct, while Governor of Tennessee, given me by a young Tennessean who was present, failed to convey any adequate idea.

"Times change, and some of us change with them." [illegible] B. F. BUTLER.

◆

They have high rents also in New Orleans, and the *Bulletin* of that city recently printed the following announcements, which seem to hint that house-builders could find profitable employment in the Crescent City:

FOR SALE.—A splended hogshead, just vacated by the former occupant, who leaves it for no fault. The premises are a sweet location for a family with young children; are in thorough repair, with bung hole centrally situated and hoops in good order. Apply to Richard Figgs, Grocer, 144 Cinnamon street.

TO LET.—One roost on the mill recently put up at Bantamville, in building formerly occupied by Henry Fowle. Price, $350 per annum and taxes. Apply to A. Ruhster, on the premises.

RARE CHANCE.—The subscriber, having recently introduced steam heating apparatus into his house, has no further need of his splendid and commodious ash hole, which has been cleared out utterly regardless of dirt and expense, and will now be leased to a few single gentleman, who desire lodgings in a quiet and retired situation. Terms made known on application. George Gripe, 34 Bullion avenue.

GENERAL RESIDENCE FOR SALE.—A splendid Saratoga trunk, formerly the property of Miss Fitzflutter, has been moved upon the new land, its roof raised and the key-hole materially enlarged; these alterations with the different compartments in complete order, render it one of the finest residences for a gentleman of wealth now in the market. Price, $182,000. For key apply to Knockemorf & Co., auctioneers. $100,000 must be paid down to the auctioneers before entering.

◆

It is not always that the lawyer get the best of it in the examination of a witness. Recently, in one of the interior counties of this State, the District Attorney, a clever gentleman and a good lawyer, was cross-examining a witness and endeavoring to throw discredit upon his testimony. The District attorney asked:

"Were you ever arrested?"

"Yes."

"What for?"

"Assault and battery, and paid my fine."

This was not bad enough. Sometimes good men will pay a fine for the privilege of knocking down a blackguard, and therefore Mr. Attorney went on groping in the dark.

"Were you ever in prison?"

"No—yes. Come to think I was."

Then, with the light of expectation breaking over his expansive countenance, Mr. Attorney chuckles: "Oh! you were in prison, were you? Where were you in prison, Sir?"

"At Andersonville. Was taken prisoner by the rebels!"

Amidst a storm of applause, the cheers of the multitude, and the musketry-like rattle of hob-nailed boots, the legal gentleman ceased to pester the ex-warrior.

◆

DIP IT UP.—A ship was sailing in the southern waters of the Atlantic, when they saw another vessel making signals of distress. They bore down toward the distressed ship and hailed them:

"What is the matter?"

"We are dying for water," was the response.

"Dip it up then!" was the answer "you are in the mouth of the Amazon River!"

There those sailors were thirsting, and suffering, and fearing, and longing for water, and supposing there was nothing but the ocean's brine around them, when, in fact, they had sailed unconciously into the broad mouth of the mightiest river on the globe, and did not know it. And though to them it seemed that they must perish with thirst, yet there was a hundred miles of fresh water around them and they had nothing to do but to

"Dip it up!"

Jesus Christ says, "If any man thirst let him come unto *me* and *drink*. "And the Spirit and the Bride, say, come and whosoever will let him come and take of the water of life freely." Thirsting soul, the flood is all around you, "Dip it up!" and drink, and thirst no more.—*Exchange.*

ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements are inserted at the rate of [illegible] per square for first insertion, and for each subsequent insertion 50 cents. A liberal discount made on yearly advertisements.

A space equal to ten lines of this type measured a square.

Business Notices set under a head by themselves immediately after the local news, will be charged twenty cents a line for each insertion.

Marriages and deaths announced free of charge.

The publisher reserves the right to change advertisements from one place in the paper to another whenever it is desirable to do so.

Advertisements should be handed in before Monday noon to insure insertion in that week's issue.

### Printers' Devils.

A Great many persons are in the habit of looking upon and speaking of printers' devils in a manner that reflects no credit on themselves. Those same printers' devils in nine cases out of ten, are three times as well posted on the issues of the day as the person who slights and speaks lightly of them. There is no class of boys for whom we have a more profound respect than well-behaved printers' devils. They know something, and are practical, which is more than you can say of all classes of boys. In that respect we place the boys who work in a printing office a head and shoulders above most boys. Young women, before you again elevate that delicate nose at the approach of a printers' devil, get some one who knows something of history to tell you the names of a few characters that were once printers' devils.

For fear that you will dislike to show your ignorance, we will give you a short list of ex-devils of printing offices. If you have heard of any of them, quit your flirting and all nonsense in general and go to studying. Did you ever hear of Benjamin Franklin? Ben was once a printers' devil. He was also one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence. Hannibal Hamlin, Vice President under Lincoln, was once a poor printers devil. Schuyler Colfax, who has been Speaker of the House of Representatives for a number of years, was "nothing but a devil in a printing office" at one time. Horace Greely, who is one of the first journalists on this continent, and is an ex-Congressman, was a printers' devil. United States Senator Simon Cameron of Pennsylvania was a devil. Thurlow Weed, one of the most influential men in New York, and editor of the *Commercial Advertiser*, was a penniless devil in a printing office. United States Senator Ross, of Kansas, commenced his career as a printers' devil.

Two-thirds of the editors in the States were once printers' devils. Permit us to tell you that the men who once did duty as printers have done more to advance the interests and sustain the good name of America than any other class.

◆

### An Entire Congregation Poisoned.

A letter to a Chicago paper dated at Napierville, Ill., June 10th says:

"Never before in the history of Napierville was such an excitement created as on last Sunday evening, when it was reported that the entire congregation of the Dunkard church who were celebrating a love feast, had been poisoned by eating meat prepared in a copper kettle and allowed to remain there until the metal had become oxydized. Nearly every one in the village had a friend or a relative in attendance and consequently there was a general rush for the church in question. Upon entering the building the scene which met their gaze verified the reports. In different portions of the church were the sufferers, some sitting up, others lying down, the latter twisting themselves into all sorts of positions, rolling around the floor, an all apparently suffering the most excruciating pain.

"Medical assistance was at once summoned but as it was very limited, considerable time elapsed before all could be attended to. The stomach pump was brought into requisition, and [illegible] were considerably relieved by its use. It was found that upon actual count that no less than one hundred and thirty were more or less affected, the major portion, however, but slightly, they having partaken of but a small quantity of food. About twenty were found to be in a dangerous condition. These were removed to their homes, and every attention paid to them, and before morning many of them were out of danger. Those who were but slightly affected, with some little assistance, got home, and in a short time were entirely recovered.

"It seems that the members were celbrating a love feast. On Saturday last a quantity of meat was cooked in a copper kettle. About one-half of it was eaten that day, and the remainder allowed to remain in the kettle until Sunday, on account of there being no other place to keep it. Some of the sufferers did not recover for two or three days, but now all are pronounced out of danger."

◆

THERE is a peculiar style of language in vogue throughout the oil region, by no means elegant but very noticeable. For instance we met a boy the other day whom we had known before in another part of the country. We accosted him thus:

"Why, Philip is this you?"

"You're *talking*, it is."

"Are you at work here?"

"You're *jist* talking I am."

"Do you like this part of the country?"

"You're *shouting* I do."

"You don't care about getting back home?"

"You're *howling* I don't."

Whether that style of language is of oil region growth or was imported we know not. It prevails quite extensively about here.

◆

MONUMENT TO GEN. SCOTT.—Messrs. Passmore & Meeker, of Newark, have completed and shipped on Saturday, a monument to be erected over the grave of Lieutenant General Scott, at West Point. It is provided by the filial care of his daughter, and is remarkable for its dignity and simplicity. It consists of a granite base, 7 feet long, 3 wide, and 1 foot 3 inches thick. Upon this rests a single block of polished Italian marble. This block is 6 feet long, 2 feet wide and 2½ feet high. It is a mere plain surface, except the inscription, which is in square, plain cut raised letters in part, and the remainder in plain Roman.—There is not an ornament about it, not even a moulding to break the severe simplicity and solidity of the massive stone. The following is the inscription:

WINFIELD SCOTT,
Born, Dinwiddie Co., Va., June 27, 1786.
Died, West Point, N. Y., May 27, 1866.
History records his Eminent Services as a
Warrior, Pacificator and
General-in-Chief of the Armies of the United
States.
Medals and an Equestrian Statue ordered by
Congress in the Capital
of his Country, are his Public Monuments.
This stone is a mark of the love and veneration of his Daughters,
Requiescat in Peace.

◆

"WHY don't you get marr'ed?" said a young lady the other day to a bachelor friend. "I have been trying for the last ten years to find some one who would be silly enough to have me," was the reply. "I guess you haven't been up our way," she smilingly said.

◆

"You ought to lay up something for a rainy day," said an anxious father to his profligate son. "And so I have," replied the youth.—"What?" "An umberella."

◆

OATHS are vulgar, senseless, offensive, impious; like obscene words, they leave a loathsome trail upon the lips, and a stamp of odium upon the soul. They are inexcusable; they gratify no sense while they outrage taste and dignity.

# The Beaver Argus

J. WEYAND, Editor and Proprietor.

Beaver, Pa., July 15, 1868.

## FOR PRESIDENT,
## Ulysses S. Grant.
## FOR VICE PRESIDENT,
## Schuyler Colfax.

### Republican State Ticket.

AUDITOR GENERAL.
GEN. JOHN F. HARTRANFT,
OF MONTGOMERY COUNTY.

SURVEYOR GENERAL.
GEN. JACOB M. CAMPBELL,
OF CAMBRIA COUNTY.

FOR CONGRESS,
MICHAEL WEYAND.
(Subject to decision of District Conferees.)

FOR ASSEMBLY.
THOMAS NICHOLSON.
H. J. VANKIRK.
A. J. BUFFINGTON.

FOR PROSECUTING ATTORNEY,
J. R. HARRAH.

FOR COMMISSIONER,
DAVID W. SCOTT.

FOR COUNTY SURVEYOR,
S. A. DICKEY.

FOR POOR HOUSE DIRECTOR,
JOHN SLENTZ.

FOR AUDITOR,
WILLIAM THOMAS.

FOR CORONER,
WILLIAM BARNES.

FOR TRUSTEES OF ACADEMY,
SAMUEL MAGAW.
RICHEY EAKIN.

A TEXAS colored man says of the "carpet baggers," "We like them very well. It was the carpet baggers who freed us; they carried their carpet bags on their backs and guns on their shoulders."

THE New York *World* is Seymour's organ. It says the Democratic platform does not contemplate the issue of any more greenbacks, but means that those already issued shall be raised to a level with specie. If this be true, and a dollar in paper money is worth a dollar in coin, why need anybody care whether the five-twenty bonds are paid in gold or not?

THE Copperhead newspapers think it a grand "card" to complain about the taxes, and charge the necessity for laying them upon the Radicals. Do they imagine the people are idiots—or that they have forgotten the great and *notorious* fact that our debt was forced upon the country by the combined efforts of the Rebels and Copperheads to overthrow the Government? The least *they* say about the debt and taxes the better.—Their policy is to be "mum" on these points.

THE Washington correspondent of the Cincinnati *Commercial* writes: "A staff officer of Gen. Longstreet's, now in Washington, tells me that Gen. Grant will poll the entire vote of the Confederate soldiery in Texas, and that with Chase as the Democratic candidate, five-sixth of the same would stay at home." When I inquired the reason of this, the aid-de-camp said: "Our boys have faith in Grant. He is a 'square' antagonist. We won't get so many promises out of him but more chance. We don't know so much about these politicians"

FRANK P. BLAIR of Missouri recently wrote a letter in favor of resisting the reconstruction acts of Congress by force of arms. This letter procured him the Democratic nomination for Vice President on last Thursday in New York. It gave the Southerners a very flattering opinion of him. When the time came in that convention to nominate a candidate for Vice President ex-Confederate General Preston of Kentucky, jumped to his feet and proposed the name of Frank P. Blair for that office. This was seconded by ex-Confederate Generals Hampton of South Carolina and Forest of Tennessee. The trio all made speeches in his behalf, after which he was nominated by acclamation. His revolutionary letter, together with the disloyal character of those who were instrumental in bringing his nomination about, should, if even no other objections were urged against him, be the means of losing him every electoral vote in the country.

AMONG the Committee appointed by the Democratic Convention to erect a platform for the candidates who are to be defeated by GRANT and COLFAX next November, are Gen. Wade Hampton, an original Secessionist, who was among the first to enter the War and among the last to leave it, refusing to submit even after the surrender of his superior officer, Joseph E. Johnson; William Preston, Rebel General of Kentucky, who went into the War for Secession though his State remained in the Union; Barksdale, a Rebel General of Kentucky; Langdon, a Rebel editor of Louisiana; and Bocock, Speaker of the Lower House of the Rebel Legislature of Virginia. Pardon and forgiveness are good policy as well as sound Christian virtues; but is it exactly fitting that the men who took the lead in trying to break up the Union should take the lead in framing its government as soon as their treason has been defeated?—*N. Y. Tribune.*

A FEW "Conservative Soldiers and Sailors" claiming to have served in the Union army during the war, held a convention in New York at the same time the Democratic convention was in session at that place. They gave a cordial invitation to the ex-rebel soldiers who were in New York at the time to take seats in their meeting. The convention was simply a tender of the other convention presided over by Seymour, and the most noticable feature connected with it was the fact that nearly every member composing it had proved himself a military failure before leaving the service. The N. Y. *Tribune* speaking of it says: "The sessions of the "Conservative soldiers and sailors" have thus far been wild tumults. Whatever the gentlemen composing it may have done during the war, we should judge from their behaviour that they had not seen enough of the service to learn the meaning of discipline." Having hurt the rebels but little during the rebellion it need not be anticipated that the Republican party will suffer much injury at their hands in the present campaign.

THE Democratic National Convention which assembled at New York on the 4th of July completed its labors and adjourned on Thursday the 9th. It was composed of all shades and conditions of Democrats. Rebel congressmen, rebel generals, northern copperheads and full-blooded negroes were in attendance as delegates and participated in its proceedings. These proceedings were not characterized with more violence of speech than is usually heard in Democratic conventions; but there never was a national convention held in this country by any political party in which there was more under-handed intriguing, more bitter feeling and more corruption than in this one. New York arrayed herself against the balance of the country.—With her it was "war to the knife and the knife to the hilt" against any candidate not acceptable to Wall street and the money lenders of the East. Wisely, therefore, her politicians refrained from bringing forward any candidate of their own until Pendleton, Hendricks, Hancock, &c., were successively slaughtered. When this was accomplished and the material to select from was entirely used up, the name of Seymour—"the bloated bond-holder's candidate," was brought forward, and on the twenty-second ballot he was nominated without having a single vote cast against him. Frank P. Blair of Missouri was immediately afterwards nominated for Vice President. This is as weak a ticket as our opponents could have nominated. Seymour was the head and front of copperheadism during the war. When the anti-draft riots occurred in New York in 1863—when innocent men, women and children were butchered in cold blood or burned to death in public buildings by the enemies of the Government, he was in the executive chair of that State. Instead of using force to preserve the peace and protect life, he went among the rioters, called them "my friends" and assured them that his influence would be exerted toward having the draft stopped. It was so exerted, and not a man could the Government get into the Union army from that city in consequence of his treasonable advice, until it detached and sent from the army of the Potomac 30,000 veterans, whose duty it was to see that Governor and people respected the laws and complied with the legal demands of the general government. In addition to this a conversation between Seymour and a friend can be proven in which he urged the destroying of the Federal and the adoption of the *Confederate* constitution for the government of the whole country. Until recently Frank P. Blair's character for loyalty was good. A couple of weeks ago, however, he caused a letter to be published in which he distinctly avows himself in favor of inaugurating a new civil war by the use of the army in overthrowing the reconstruction acts of Congress. Such in brief is the history of the Democratic candidates for President and Vice President of the United States. These nominations are both very acceptable to Republicans everywhere. They believe if they cannot beat this ticket they could not beat any one that our opponents might have presented. On the other hand the Democrats are not only disgusted with the action of the New York politicians during the sessions of the convention but the ticket given them falls like a wet blanket upon their hopes. However much they may whistle to keep their courage up they have no them concede an easy victory to Grant and Colfax, and we are confident that in this they will not be mistaken.

We heartily congratulate the Democracy on receiving the Blair family into its ranks. They—father and sons included—left the Democratic party in 1854 and allied themselves with the Republicans. We found them to be little else than pests while in our organization. They wanted all the prominent places in the Government for themselves and friends, and failing to monopolize everything in that line their grumblings were heard from one end of the Union to the other. Montgomery Blair was in the cabinet of Mr. Lincoln for some time, and it was only after that good man's patience had become completely exhausted, because of the intrigues of the Blair family, that he officially notified Montgomery that, if tendered, his resignation as Post Master General would be accepted. In consequence of this notification he resigned, and from that time forward the Blair's did all in their power to injure the Republican party. Frank P. Blair, one of the sons, was a ranting abolitionist before the war and was twice elected to Congress on an abolition platform, from the St. Louis district. While in Congress he worked harder for the freedom of the negro, and said harsher things of his master than any other member of that body. From some cause or other, not remembered now, the Republicans of that district elected some one else in his place to represent them in Congress. For that act he never forgave the party; hence when his father was snubbed at Washington and his brother Montgomery virtually kicked out of Mr. Lincoln's cabinet, Frank P. joined with them, and the trio became active Democrats, and were soon leading spirits in that party.

"Roaring, ranting, abolitionist" Frank, was on last Thursday nominated by the National Democratic Convention as the candidate of that party for Vice President of the United States. He received this place on the ticket by acclamation. He stands no earthly chance of being elected to that position, but we are gratified beyond measure that our party is now entirely clear of the Blair family, and that the Democracy are in the future to be afflicted with its petty intrigues and malign influence.

READ the article in another column headed "The Democratic Platform on Bonds and Greenbacks—A Democratic Interpretation." It is copied from the New York *World*, Seymour's organ. The Democratic platform was drawn up in the *World* office, by Henry C. Murphy of New York, who is, and has been for years past, the firm friend of ex-Gov. Seymour. Murphy, the *World* and Seymour are better judges of what the Democratic platform means than the "greenies" whom they so remorsely slaughtered at New York last week.

SINCE Seymour has been nominated it is alleged by the Pittsburgh *Republic* that the country owes more to him and his militia, than to all other causes combined, for the check Lee and his army received at Gettysburg in 1863. The generality of people have heretofore believed that Meade and the army of the Potomac had something to do with bringing Lee's rebel horde to a halt there at that time.

THE so-called Democratic National Convention, met in New York on the 4th inst. This day was the anniversary of the surrender of Vicksburg and the battle of Gettysburg, two events which turned the tide of the great rebellion, in favor of the Union forces. But strange to say, both events were ignored by the Democratic party. Not a sentiment was uttered by the speakers in the Convention, not a resolution offered commemorative of the great events. Were the leaders of the Democracy afraid to express their sentiments? It looks so. There were too many reconstructed rebels in the Convention for any man to dare extol these glorious victories. The people, however, will make a note of it, and visit this sin of omission upon the heads of the nominees of the National Copperhead Convention!

SINCE the nomination of Horatio Seymour by the Democratic National Convention, several of the Democratic members of Congress have declared most emphatically for Grant. Among these accessions to the Republican ranks is Thos. E. Stewart, Mr. Raymond's successor from the Sixth New York district. Samuel F. Cary, the eight-hour, greenback Representative of Cincinnati, telegraphed after he had heard of the nomination of Seymour that the convention ought to follow it up by making Vallandigham the Vice Presidential candidate. The Democrats generally acknowledge that they have a bad ticket, and concede the election publicly to the Republicans.

### Austria as an Example.

Shall we imitate Austria in financiering? A miserable country where, for many years, long before the last war, they had a comparatively worthless paper currency. Austria was compelled to do something, so she foolishly taxed the coupons on her bonds one-sixth. Apparently an easy way, but she will want a long time before she can raise another loan. Her repudiation of her bonds virtually exclude her from the money market. She may raise money, but it will be on the understanding that she pays more interest than formerly. Creditors are as sharp as debtors. Rogues may get the advantage a a few times, but honesty pays best in the end. Austria affords a sad example of dishonestly tampering with national responsibilities.

What would be the fate of France if the Emperor offered a lower rate of interest than that on promise of which he borrowed money to build up the Empire? The dynasty would fall like a pack of cards. What is the reason of the stability of England? Simply her honest acceptance of the debt—discharge of her obligations. She can obtain money at three per cent., while Austria, if she wants any more money, must pay twelve or fifteen, and have hard work to obtain it even with that temptation.

Why? Is it a mater of faith, of credit.—Who would care to touch accommodation paper issued by a man of doubtful reputation? The Austrian money men will remember taxing the coupons one-sixth, and when aid is asked again will roll up their purses, put them in their pockets, and say "we don't see it."

In which position is America to stand?—Are we to be looked upon as a bankrupt nation, breakers of pledges, destroyers of honword in the money markets of the world, or as honorable, just, and be sought after?

The answer comes, millions of times repeated by honorable men, "keep faith." It is only those whose sense of honor is blunted, who shadow to the nation their own want of honesty, who wish to place America in the same category with corrupt, faithless Austria, for settling the debt.—*Pitts. Com.*

HENRY CLAY DEAN is a leading Democratic politician of the west. The Democracy of Beaver county take especial interest in listening to his perorations. They frequently invite him hither when they hold a mass meeting. He was in attendance last week at the National Democratic convention, and while in New York made a speech. His effort on that occasion is thus referred to by the New York correspondent of the Pittsburgh *Commercial*:

Henry Clay Dean entered the parlor of the Ohio delegation at the Fifth Avenue Hotel tonight and mounting the table made a speech so coarse and obscene as to drive the ladies out of the adjacent parlors. He denounced Chase, and demanded his defeat at all hazards. He pronounced Chase, in words too coarse for repetition in print, a "God d——d old worn out strumpet of the Republican Abolition party, who was now about to be taken up by the Democrats after the Republicans had no further use for her;" declared that if Chase received the nomination here, there would be a Democratic ticket nominated against him; denounced Belmont as a foreign Jew agent of the God d——d foreign Jew bondholders, who held a place at the head of the Democratic organization, for which he was not fit, and was now in the corrupt movement for Chase, and blew off profanity, obscenity and reckless abuse after a fashion of which the above gives a faint idea, till the proprietor of the aristocratic hotel could stand it no longer. A delegate was accordingly sent to tell him that Ohio wanted the use of her committee room, and Dean thereupon descended from the center table and made his way out of the parlor. A New Yorker made a brief reply, defending Chase. Both got plenty of applause and some hisses.

THE New York *Herald* which has been bitterly opposed to Gen. Grant, gave the following welcome to the Seymour ticket the next morning after the nominations were made at Tammany Hall:

### The Democratic Nomination—A Clear Field for Gen. Grant.

"The die is cast. THE DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION HAS DECIDED THAT OUR NEXT PRESIDENT SHALL BE GEN. GRANT. There was a splendid opportunity offered this Convention in the nomination of Chief Justice Chase, to carry off the balance of power from the Republican camp North and South, East and West, and to inaugurate in the approaching Presidential election a substantial and enduring conservative revolution. The advantages of this nomination were at once appreciated by the Democratic masses and independent thinking men of the party, with the agitation of his name as the Democratic candidate in the crisis, and they were enthusiastic in the cause of Chase, but the party jugglers of the Tammany Hall Convention had a different game to play. So far as the New York managing politicians are concerned this was fully disclosed in the *Herald* of Tuesday last in reference to the mock declaration of Horatio Seymour. The old fable of the mountain in labor has been fully realized, and the delivery is a ridiculous mouse. *As the Democratic Presidential candidate against the conquerors of the rebellion, Seymour against Grant in 1868 amounts to a Democratic surrender, a disbanding of the Democratic party.* The ticket of McClellan against Lincoln was a strong ticket compared with this of Seymour against Grant. IT HAS NO [illegible] BUT THAT OF DEFEAT.

### The Democratic Platform on Bonds and Greenbacks—A Democratic Interpretation.

The following is the interpretation put upon the position of the Democratic platform on the financial question by the New York *World's* leading editorial of yesterday:

The declarations relating to the finances are scattered through different sections of the platform. They need to be brought together before we can get an intelligent view of their scope. The platform is explicit enough upon each particular point, but its several declarations so limit and modify one another, that it would be very misleading to consider any one of them apart from the rest. Payment of the principal of the five-twenty bonds in greenbacks will easily be found in the platform, if searched for. The language is, that "when the obligations of the Government do not expressly state upon their face, or the law under which they were issued does not provide that they shall be paid in coin, they ought in right and in justice to be paid in the lawful money of the United States"—that is to say in greenbacks. This is explicit enough so far as it relates to the *medium* of payment, but how does the platform propose to provide the *means*? In other words, where are the greenbacks to come from? On this also the platform is explicit; they are not to be manufactured by the printing press, but to be raised by taxation. By this method the payment of the public debt cannot be very rapid. The bondholders need have no fears that their property is to be swept away by a new inundation of paper money. Payment of the public debt in greenbacks without increasing their present amount, payment in greenbacks out of the proceeds of a reduced taxation, will leave the greater portion of the debt standing for many years to come.

There is another part of the platform which has a pertinent bearing on this subject. It is the declaration in favor of "one currency for the Government and the people, for the bondholder and the producer." Now, although nothing is expressly said upon that point, we suppose the platform contemplates the payment of the duties on imports in coin as heretofore. This seems to us a justifiable, nay an inevitable inference from what is said about paying in coin such obligations of the Government as stipulate for coin upon their face. The interest upon both the ten-forty and the five-twenty bonds is payable in coin by the very terms of the law, and also the principal of the ten-forties. If the Government keeps this express engagement, it must by some means raise the coin, and no other method is suggested than by collecting it, as now, at the custom-houses. Now, as the platform pledges the party to pay specie to the bondholders to meet their interest and that part of their principal which the law requires to be paid in coin, it seems evident that the "one currency for the Government and the people, the bondholder and the producer," must contemplate an early return to specie payments. The "one currency" must mean either a uniform good currency or a uniform bad currency. It is inconceivable in itself and inconsistent with the platform, that the old, hard money Democratic party should promise a uniform currency of bad money.—the one currency means a *sound* currency; a currency equivalent to coin and at all times exchangeable for it. One currency of depreciated greenbacks would be inconsistent with the payment in coin of that part of the public obligations which are acknowledged by the platform to be due in coin; inconsistent with the collection of revenue from imports in gold; inconsistent with the idea that we are ever to return to specie payments.

Another declaration, in still another section of the platform, evinces an intention to make an early return to specie payments. After calling for a reduction of the public expenses and a reform of the system of taxation, the platform proceeds thus: "So that the burden of taxation may be equalized and lessened, the credit of the Government and the currency made good." The credit of the Government is not "good" so long as its promises sell for less than their face; the currency is not "good" so long as it is inflated and irredeemable; the platform and will stand by every word of it. The platform proposes to pay the five-twenties in greenbacks; proposes to raise the money for this purpose by taxation; promises unequivocally that the "burden of taxation shall be lessened;" the credit of the Government made good; the currency made good; and that that good currency shall be the same for all classes, including the bondholders.—We do not regard these several declarations as contradictory, but as mutually explanatory, perfectly consistent and harmonious. The Democratic party is pledged by the platform to appreciate the greenbacks to par and use them for the payment of that part of the public debt which is not by express provision of law due in coin.

### Blair and Revolution.

Gen. Frank P. Blair is the Democratic nominee for Vice-President. Gen. Blair *was* a Republican, but has, for the last two or three years, been a bitter Copperhead. The following letter of very recent date, embodies Gen. Blair's bid for the honor he has achieved. It will be seen that he takes ground distinctly for overturning the new State Governments at the South by force and violence. A Democratic "President elect" is to treat those governments as nullities, employ the Army to overthrow them, and allow others to be set up wherein none but Whites are to have any voice. And then Congress is to be "reconstructed" accordingly. Hear him:

From the World of July 3.

GEN. FRANK P. BLAIR DEFINES HIS POSITION.

WASHINGTON, June 30.

*Col. Jas. O. Broadhead.*

DEAR COLONEL: In reply to your inquiries, I beg leave to say that I leave to you to determine, on consultation with my friends from Missouri, whether my name shall be presented to the Democratic Convention, and submit the following, as what I consider the real and only issue in this contest: The Reconstruction policy of the Radicals will be complete *before* the next election; the States, so long excluded, will have been admitted, negro suffrage established, and the carpet-baggers installed in their seats in both branches of Congress. There is no possibility of changing the political character of the Senate, even if the Democrats should elect their President and a majority of the popular branch of Congress. We cannot, therefore, undo the Radical plan of Reconstruction by Congressional action; the Senate will continue a bar to its repeal. Must we submit to it? How can it be overthrown? It can only be overthrown by the authority of the Executive, who is sworn to maintain the Constitution, and who will fail to do his duty if he allows the Constitution to perish under a *series of* Congressional enactments which are in palpable violation of its fundamental principles.

If the President elected by the Democracy enforces or permits others to enforce Reconstruction acts, the Radicals, by the accession of 20 spurious Senators and 50 Representatives, will control both branches of Congress, and his administration will be as powerless as the present one of Mr. Johnson.

There is but one way to restore the Government and the Constitution, and that is for *the President-elect to declare these acts null and void, compel the army to undo its usurpations at the South, disperse the carpet-bag State Governments, allow the White people to reorganize their own governments, and elect Senators and Representatives*. The House of Representatives will contain a majority of Democrats from the North, and they will admit the Representatives elected by the White people of the South, and, with the co-operation of the President, it will not be difficult to compel the Senate to submit once more to the obligations of the Constitution. It will not be able to withstand the public judgment, if distinctly invoked and clearly expressed on this fundamental issue, and it is the sure way to avoid all future strife to put this issue plainly to the country.

I repeat that this is the real and only question which we should allow to control us: Shall we submit to the usurpations by which the Government has been overthrown, or shall we exert ourselves for its full and complete restoration? It is idle to talk of bonds, greenbacks, gold, the public faith, and the public credit. What can a Democratic President do in regard to any of these, with a Congress in both branches controlled by the carpet-baggers and their allies? He will be powerless to stop the supplies by which idle negroes are organized into political clubs—by which an army is maintained to protect these vagabonds in their outrages upon the ballot. These, and things like these, eat up the revenue and resources of the Government and destroy its credit, make the difference between gold and greenbacks. We must restore the Constitution before we can restore the finances, and to do this we must have a President who will execute the will of the people by trampling into dust the usurpations of Congress, known as the Reconstruction acts. I wish to stand before the Convention upon this issue, but it is one which embraces everything else that is of value in its large and comprehensive results. It is the one thing that includes all that is worth a contest, and without it there is nothing that gives dignity, honor, or value to the struggle.

Your friend,
FRANK P. BLAIR.

—Americans! if you want another Civil War inaugurated, vote the Blair ticket! He tells you just how he will set it going. Mark him!

### The Democratic Platform.

The following is the platform adopted by the Democratic Convention in session at New York last week:

The Democratic party in National Convention assembled, reposing its trust in the intelligence, patriotism, and discriminating justice of the people, standing upon the Constitution as the foundation and limitation of the powers of the Government, and the guaranty of the liberties of the citizen, and recognizing the question of Slavery and Secession as having been settled for all time to come by the war, or the voluntary action of the Southern States in constitutional conventions assembled, and never to be renewed or re-agitated, do with the return of peace demand,—

Immediate restoration of all the States to their rights in the Union, under the Constitution, and of civil government to the American people.

*Second:* Amnesty for all past political offenses and the regulation of the elective franchise in the States by their citizens.

*Third:* Payment of the public debt of the United States as rapidly as practicable, all moneys drawn from the people by taxation, except so much as is requisite for the necessities of the Government economically administered, being honestly applied to such payment, and, where the obligations of the Government do not expressly state upon their face, or the law under which they were issued does not provide that they shall be paid in coin, they ought, in right and in justice, be paid in the lawful money of the United States. [Thunders of applause.]

*Fourth:* Equal taxation of every species of property according to its real value, including Government bonds and other public securities. [Renewed cheering and cries of "Read it again."]

*Fifth:* One currency for the Government and the people, the laborer and the office-holder, the pensioner and the soldier, the producer and the bondholder. [Great cheering and cries of "Read it again." The fifth resolution was again read and again cheered.

*Sixth:* Economy in the administration of the Government, the reduction of the standing army and navy, the abolition of the Freedmen's Bureau [great cheering] and all political instrumentalities designed to secure negro supremacy; simplification of the system and discontinuance of inquisitorial modes of assessing and collecting Internal Revenue, so that the burden of taxation may be equalized and lessened, the credit of the Government, and the currency made good, the repeal of all enactments for enrolling the State Militia into National forces in time of peace, and a tariff for revenue upon foreign imports, and such equal taxation under the Internal Revenue laws as will afford incidental protection to domestic manufactures, and as will, without impairing the revenue, impose the least burden upon and best promote and encourage the great industrial interests of the country.

*Seventh:* Reform of abuses in the Administration, the expulsion of corrupt men from office, the abrogation of useless offices, the restoration of rightful authority, to and the independence of the Executive and Judicial Departments of the Government, the subordination of the military to the civil power, to the end that the usurpations of Congress and the despotism of the sword may cease.

*Eighth:* Equal rights and protection for naturalized and native born citizens at home and abroad, the assertion of American nationality which shall command the respect of foreign powers and furnish an example and encouragment to people struggling for national integrity, constitutional liberty, and industrial rights, and the maintenance of the rights of naturalized citizens against the absolute doctrine of immutable allegiance and the claims of foreign powers to punish them for alleged crime committed beyond their jurisdiction. [Applause.]

### Gen. Grant and the Jews.

*General Grant's Mississippi Order—Explanatory Letter from Gen. Rawlins.*

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE U. S.
WASHINGTON, May 6, 1868.

Gen. Grant, dated Oxford, Miss., Dec. 17, 1862, expelling Jews, as a class, from his department, is before me. You are doubtless aware that Gen. Grant has never, either by himself or through the aid of his friends, attempted to defend any military order which emergencies of the service seemed at that time to require. However, as my name is attached to it as Assistant Adjutant-General, it may not be improper to state that at and previous to its date, our military affairs were in a most critical condition, and important movements were transpiring. Gen. Sherman was collecting forces at Memphis and Helena. Gen. Grant was moving steadily against Pemberton, Grenada, keeping up appearance of immediate attack, to divert his attention from Sherman, and in co-operation with Grant, Dodge was moving south from Corinth. The success of Grant's plans depended in keeping the enemy in ignorance of his real purpose, namely the surprise and capture of Vicksburg by Sherman, and it was therefore of the utmost importance that every avenue of information to the enemy should be closed.

The most stringent orders had previously been published, forbiding persons going or coming through our lines, limiting traders to certain boundaries, and prohibiting the passage of corn South, or the payment of it for Southern products. Persistent violations of these orders by persons principally of the Jewish race, were the subject of constant reports by many of Gen. Grant's subordinates, some of whom had even issued orders expelling them from the lines; but which Gen. Grant had promptly revoked. Reports of the same character were also received from other than military sources. At length, on the evening of Dec. 1863, (the date of the order), the mail brought from Washington a large number of complaints, officially referred to him by the General-in-Chief of the army, against this class of persons, for violation of the above mentioned orders. The General felt, on reading them, that some immediate action was demanded of him. He realized to its full extent the critical condition of military affairs, and judged, whether wisely or unwisely, that to meet the exigency action must be immediate, thorough, and in a form not to be evaded. The order you refer to was the result. It was written and telegraphed to his subordinates without revision, leaving all persons not justly menable to its terms to be relieved on their individual application.

The idea that it was issued on account of the religion of the Jews cannot be seriously entertained by any one who knows the General's steadfast adherence to the principles of American liberty and religious toleration.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant.
JOHN A. RAWLINS.

To Lewis N. Dembis, Esq., Louisville, Ky.

In demanding that Government bonds shall be taxed equally with every other species of property, the Democratic Convention asks either that the United States shall tax property which is laying a direct tax—which Congress by Section 9 of Article I. of the Constitution of the United States, is forbidden to do—or else that the States shall tax the Government bonds, which the Supreme Court of the United States has at least three times decided to be unconstitutional. As the champions of the Constitution and of the final authority of the Supreme Court, the Democratic party seems on this question to be undertaking the dangerous and difficult feat of swallowing itself whole.

THE Tammany Convention demands "one currency for the Government and the people" &c. Will it be a little more explicit, and tell us which? If the gold is the one currency which they demand for "pensioner and soldier, producer and bond-holder," what becomes of their threat to pay the bonds in greenbacks? And if greenbacks are the one currency which they demand for all, what becomes of their admission that the bonds which are on their face or by law made payable in coin shall be paid in gold?

### The Boys in Blue.

The following stirring address has been issued by the Soldiers' Republican organization of this State, which has already commenced its labors, and will be heard from, in due time:

HEADQUARTERS SOLDIERS' AND SAILORS' STATE CENTRAL COMMITTEE, 1105 CHESTNUT STREET, PHILADELPHIA, July 6, 1868.

COMRADES: When the rebel armies were overthrown and the rebel leaders forgiven by our magnanimous Chief, the whole world wondered at the generosity which pardoned men guilty of so great a crime. The least we expected was that the Government for which we had fought, and for which so many had given up their lives, was secured against the possibility of another conspiracy. But warned by history, and taught by our own experience among the misguided people of the South, we maintained our organizations, and now, in the forefront of another peril congratulate ourselves upon the wisdom of that decision. So thoroughly have our military brothers reunited themselves that only a few who wore the Union blue can be induced to join the ranks of the rebel Democracy. Our camps extend east and west, from the Atlantic to the Pacific; there is not a veteran who does not realize that the public danger may once more call him to the field. The alarming spectacle of a formal combination between the two great columns of treason—the rebel army of the South and the rebel sympathizers of the North—is the living proof of great impending calamities. These desperate men—the one side still vaunting their treason against the country, and the other still boasting of the aid and comfort extended to them—profess to be confident of success in the approaching election. The animosity they bore to our beloved Commander-in-chief—now the candidate of the great Republican party—survives the hollow gratitude with which they hailed the liberal terms of peace; and, now, remembering only that he struck them in the field, and coldly forgetting how he forgave their great offense, they are toiling with superhuman energy to defeat him for the Presidency, and to place in the high office a fit successor of its present guilty occupant. Their hatred of Grant extends to all our heroic leaders, with one or two exceptions. The only offense of these accomplished soldiers is their fidelity to the country for which they fought. General Geo. H. Thomas in Tennessee, General Irwin M'Dowell in Mississippi, General Geo. G. Meade in Georgia, General Canby in South Carolina and General Reynolds in Texas, with their predecessors, Sheridan, Sickles, Pope, Swayne, Mower, are proscribed and slandered, like common felons, while every Union man in the South, black and white, is subjected to inconceivable cruelty and oppression. This wholesale manevolence, looking directly to the restoration of the rebel governments, teaches us not only the wisdom and justice of our organization, but invokes us to renewed efforts in favor of Grant and Colfax, the standard bearers of the Republican party, and for our gallant comrades, Hartranft and Campbell, our standard bearers in the State contest.

The fundamental ideas of this rebel combination are that nothing has been gained by the success of our arms, but that everything has been lost. To forget the sanctified dead, to ignore and outrage the gallant living, and to remember and reward those only whose crimes in other nations would have been punished by death or confiscation, is the inspiring motive of our adversaries. What American soldier does not feel the insult? What American citizen does not burn to resent it? Instead of cordially submitting to the laws passed by overwhelming Congressional majorities, and carried into effect for the grand purpose of reorganizing the South upon the basis of equal justice and equal rights, our recent adversaries openly threaten a new resort to arms.

At no period in the rebellion have they been at once so defiant and so cruel. United in antagonism to the laws, to the national credit, to the national currency, the public peace, and to those great principles for which we contended, and succeeded in maintaining, they cooly appeal to the people and ask a verdict in favor of their incredible crimes. Pennsylvania, who were disfranchised by the Democracy, we solemnly renew our devotion to our beloved country, and assert, not simply our readiness to support our candidates at the ballot-box, but our determination, at all times, to march to our Government's defense against her enemies.

CHARLES H. T. COLLIS, Chairman.
A. L. RUSSELL, Secretary.

### Who Made the Democratic Platform.

The Convention Committee appointed to draft a platform and resolutions, embrace the following: Wade Hampton, ex-rebel General of South Carolina, who was an original secessionist, raised one of the first Palmetto regiments, devoted his large fortune to the "sacred cause," fired the Southern heart on numerous occasions by publicly declaring that the Yankees were simply endeavoring to make slaves of the chivalry, and who after fighting through the war, refused to submit, after Joe Johnson, his superior, had surrendered, but ran away with a troop of horse to South Carolina; William Preston, rebel General of Kentucky, who had not so much of an excuse for treason as State secession; E. Barksdale, rebel General of Mississippi; Charles C. Langdon, who through the colums of the Mobile *Advertiser*, did very much to precipitate the revolution in Alabama, and T. A. Bocock Speaker of the Virginia rebel House of Representatives. The Committee, likewise, includes such notorious Copperheads as Jas. A. Bayard, of Delaware; Stephen Archer, of Maryland, and J. F. McDonald, of Indiana.

Loyal men of the country, how do you enjoy the spectacle? Those of you who are now disposed to act with the Democracy, how do you relish the prospect of having such characters as the above draw up a platform and declarations of principles for you? War Democrats, who abandoned the peace organization during the rebellion, can you now believe that the organization sympathizes any less with the rebellion than it did four years ago?—*N. Y. Commercial Advertiser.*

The nomination of SEYMOUR by VALLANDIGHAM was in perfect accord with the eternal fitness of things. Who during the war was the greatest copperhead and the most effective supporter of the Rebellion, is difficult to determine. Both ardently desired the success of the rebels. Vallandigham went farthest and fared worst; but that made him now the better Democrat, and the most proper man in the world to bring out Seymour. When Vallandigham worked himself up to the leadership of the party in the Convention that body, which had so long drifted, realized its mission, and Seymour was whirled into the nomination very much after the manner Sheridan sent Ewell whirling up the Valley. It was an electrical stroke with the most approved copper batteries. But it was an insult to the loyal people of the land, who have not forgotten where Seymour stood during the war.—*Pitts. Com.*

THERE has been great speculation among the country people in regard to the cabalistic letters which have appeared upon the wings of the locusts at their different advents. Happily we are now prepared to settle this question, for the present, at least. It is this, the G and C, so universally seen on the wings of locusts hereabout, are the initials of GRANT and COLFAX. This is the most startling and wholesome revelation, when we take into consideration the marvelous revelations made by these singular little insects in the past. In 1783 they appeared with a W on their wings, which indicated the election of the illustrious Washington to the Presidency; in 1800 they wore an M, which predicted the election of James Madison, and in 1817, again an M, which indicated James Monroe; in 1834 it was pretty badly mixed, owing to "Matty Van" and others, but in 1851 they come out strong with a P, which pointed to Pierce, and now in 1868 the G and C settle the question.—*Har. Tel.*

## New Advertisements.

### IN BANKRUPTCY.

WESTERN DISTRICT OF PENNSYLVANIA, DISTRICT OF THE UNITED STATES, ss: The undersigned gives notice that he has been appointed Assignee of [illegible] Forward, of Beaver, County of Beaver, within said district, who has been adjudged a Bankrupt upon his own Petition by said District Court. B. B. CHAMBERLIN, Assignee, &c.
New Brighton, Pa., July 6, 1868—jy15. (Local copy.)

### SHERIFF SALE.

BY VIRTUE OF A WRIT OF FIERI FACIAS, issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of the County of Beaver, and to me directed, I will expose to public sale, at the Sheriff's Office, in the borough of Beaver, in the county aforesaid, on

SATURDAY, August 1st, 1868,

at 10 o'clock in the forenoon.

All right, title, interest and claim of defendant, of, in and to the following lots of ground in the borough of Rochester, Beaver county, Pa., being Nos. 22 and 24 in Lewis Reno's plan (in Division No. 1) of lots in said borough, bounded on the north by an alley, east by Pennsylvania street, south by Adams street, and west by lot No. 22; each of said lots being 20 feet wide by 150 feet deep; on which there is erected a two story frame dwelling house, a two story frame store house, a frame stable, wash house, and other outbuildings. Lots enclosed and planted with fruit trees of choice varieties, shrubbery, &c.

Seized and taken in execution as the property of Lewis P. Stetzel, at the suit of Oatman, Parsons & Kinzer. J. S. LITTELL, Sheriff.
Sheriff's Office, July 15, 1868.

### QUARTERLY STATEMENT OF
### The National Bank of Beaver Co.

NEW BRIGHTON, July 6, 1868.

ASSETS:

| | |
|---|---|
| Loans and Discounts | $128,975 20 |
| U. S. Bonds deposited with U. S. Treasurer to secure circulating notes | 120,000 00 |
| U. S. Bonds on hand | 31,500 00 |
| Furniture and Fixtures | 2,976 40 |
| Expense Account | 86 60 |
| Real Estate and Banking-house | 13,711 10 |
| Due from Banks | 37,176 23 |
| Coin | 1,822 00 |
| Legal Tender, Bank Notes and Checks | 31,934 68 |
| | $369,176 58 |

LIABILITIES:

| | |
|---|---|
| Capital Stock | $150,000 00 |
| National Bank Circulation | 92,900 00 |
| State Bank Circulation | 110 00 |
| Dividends unpaid | 8,655 27 |
| Contingent Fund | 11,000 00 |
| Due Depositors | 105,859 98 |
| Discount, Exchange and Interest | 1,758 33 |
| | $369,176 58 |

The above is a correct abstract from the report to the Comptroller of the Currency.
jel5'68. EDWARD HOOPS, Cashier.

GLOSING OUT SALE
OF
SUMMER DRY GOODS
AT COST
AT
James A. Fortune's
IN THE DIAMOND,
ROCHESTER, PENN'A.
Dry Goods of every Description.
THE CHEAPEST IN BEAVER COUNTY.
STRAW GOODS, MEN AND BOY'S HATS, BALMORAL AND HOOP SKIRTS, TRIMMINGS, HOSIERY AND GLOVES, FANCY GOODS.
*Call Early and Secure Bargains,*
As we are bound to sell at
PITTSBURGH PRICES.
Stamping, Pinking and Machine Stitching to order. Men's Shirts made to order.
*NO TROUBLE TO SHOW GOODS.*
Remember the place, room formerly occupied by Nelson & Roessler,
*IN THE DIAMOND,*
ROCHESTER, PA.
JAMES. A. FORTUNE.
P. S. I have secured the services of WATT GEALY, of merly of Bridgewater. [my20'68.

CHEAP BREAD!
ANOTHER DECLINE IN FLOUR!
S. J. Cross & Co's.
*PRICES OF BEST*
WHITE WHEAT FLOUR.

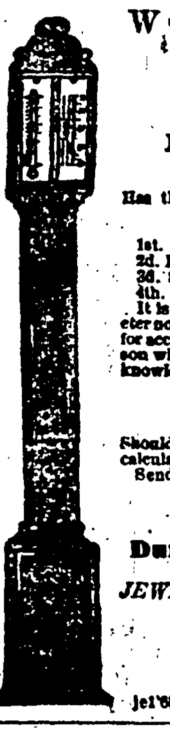
| | |
|---|---|
| 25 lb sack, | $ 1,47 |
| 50 " " | 2,94 |
| Barrel, | 11,75 |

Second Quality, "STARK COUNTY."

| | |
|---|---|
| 25 lb sack, | $ 1,25 |
| 50 " " | 2,50 |
| Barrel, | 10,00 |

Rochester, June 26, 1868: tf.

WINE FOR SALE.
THE UNDERSIGNED HAS A LARGE LOT OF Pure Domestic Wine, manufactured by himself, at his vineyard near Industry, Beaver county, Pa., which he will sell at moderate rates. This wine is made from the Concord and Catawba Grape, and will be sold by the bottle, gallon or keg.
Concord plants one year old, for sale at my vineyard.
apr15'68:tf. CHARLES ROEDEL.



WOODRUFF'S
*PORTABLE*
BAROMETERS
Has the following good qualities:
1st. Accuracy.
2d. Portability.
3d. Simplicity.
4th. Durability.
It is undoubtedly the best Barometer now in use, and can be relied upon for accuracy and durability. Any person whose interest depend upon their knowledge of the
COMING STORM.
Should have one as it will be of incalculable value to them in time.
Send for circular giving description.
GENERAL AGENTS,
Dunseath & Haslette,
*JEWELERS & OPTICIANS,*
56 FIFTH STREET,
Pittsburgh, Pa.
jel'68:3m.

House Furnishing Goods!
WHOLESALE and RETAIL.
CUTLERY, QUEENSWARE, LOOKING GLASSES, and Glassware. Also, Japan, Tin, Wooden and Willow-ware, Market and Fancy Baskets, Brushes, Kitchen Setts, Clothes Wringers, &c., &c. Also, Fruit Jars and Cans. Country Merchants will find it to their advantage to give us a call and examine our stock before making their purchases.
J. & H. BEGGS & CO.,
No. 194 Federal Street,
Allegheny City, Pa.
my20'67.1y.

# he Beaver Argus.

BEAVER, JULY 15, 1868.

## cal and Miscellaneous.

The ARGUS has now a larger circulation than any paper published in the county. Advertisers will promote their own interests by bearing this in mind.

### RATES OF ADVERTISING.

| TIME. | 3w. | 6w. | 3m. | 6m. | 1y. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 square—10 lines | $2 00 | $3 00 | $5 00 | $8 00 | 10 00 |
| 2 squares | 3 50 | 5 00 | 7 00 | 10 00 | 15 00 |
| 3 squares | 5 00 | 6 00 | 9 00 | 11 00 | 18 00 |
| 4 squares | 7 00 | 8 00 | 10 00 | 13 00 | 21 00 |
| Fourth column | 7 00 | 10 00 | 12 00 | 15 00 | 25 00 |
| half column | 10 00 | 14 00 | 17 00 | 25 00 | 40 00 |
| column | 20 00 | 25 00 | 30 00 | 40 00 | 75 00 |

Administrators' and Executors' Notices ... 2 00
Special Notices, per line ... 10
Payments to be made Quarterly, except Transient Advertising, which must be paid in Advance.

**Range of the Thermometer** for the week ending on the 11th of July, 1868:

| | | 7 A. M. | 2 P. M. | 9 P. M. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| July | 5, | 82 deg. | 92 deg. | 70 deg. |
| " | 6, | 78 deg. | 87 deg. | 72 deg. |
| " | 7, | 80 deg. | 90 deg. | 70 deg. |
| " | 8, | 79 deg. | 88 deg. | 67 deg. |
| " | 9, | 75 deg. | 87 deg. | 73 deg. |
| " | 10, | 78 deg. | 88 deg. | 73 deg. |
| " | 11, | 77 deg. | 94 deg. | 78 deg. |

R. T. TAYLOR.

**Wm. Bingham, Jr.,** 70 Fifth street, Chronicle building, Pittsburgh, is the authorized agent for THE ARGUS in that city.

### NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

The attention of the public is directed to the following new advertisements, which appear for the first time in THE ARGUS to-day:

In Bankruptcy—B. B. Chamberlin, Assignee.
Quarterly Statement—National Bank of Beaver.
Dry Goods—Jas. A. Fortune.
Cheap Bread—S. J. Cross & Co.
Sheriff's Sale—J. S. Littell.

Young persons going from home to school will find a good school at Edinboro.

**Cow Injured by the R. R.**—On last Wednesday a cow belonging to Mr. May, of this place, was injured by a train of cars while passing along near the station on the C. & P. R. R. The cow, we believe, is still living, but has two of her legs broken.

**A Fine Collection.**—At the Festival held near Mr. McDonald's residence—Stone's Point—on Tuesday evening of last week, the sum of $114 was realized from the sale of eatables. It is said to have been a very pleasant gathering.

The Normal School is well provided with facilities for preparing teachers. It has a superior set of apparatus. TEXT BOOKS in the common branches are furnished FREE.

**A Good Place for Marriageable Ladies.** Something over a year ago, a ship load of ladies left the cities of New York and Boston for Washington Territory, ostensibly to make themselves useful and get rich, but really, we suppose to marry some of the wifeless squatters of that region. Out of the two hundred women who thus went, all are now married excepting three, so at least says a letter writer from that territory.

**Public School Vacation.**—The Public School of this place, closed on last Friday evening, for a vacation of six weeks. Those who have given the school close attention during the term which has just closed, report the pupils as having made rapid progress in their studies. The vacation will continue until August 24, at which time the session will again begin.

**Killed by Lightning.**—During the thunder storm, on last Sunday one week ago, a young man, aged about 16 or 17 years, named Remler, of Marion township, this county, was struck with lightning and instantly killed. Two other young men were severely shocked at the same time, but have since recovered.—They were sitting on a porch at the time of the storm.

The success of Seymour at New York is a sore blow to the Pendleton men of this region, and all the more so that they can now see it was the result of a secret intrigue formed specially for Pendleton's defeat. They look as if they felt conscious of having been deliberately sold out. Their long faces and disappointed looks are pitiful to behold.

The gallant General McPherson, who fell mortally wounded near Atlanta, left a written record of his high appreciation of Grant as a General. He says that "Grant is frank and affable, converses well and has a peculiarly retentive memory. He is generous to a fault, humane and true; and a steadfast friend of those he deems worthy of his confidence, he can be relied upon in case of emergency."

**The Remedy for Lightning Strokes.**—In the midst of the season of thunder storms, a local reporter can confer no greater benefit to the community than in keeping constantly before his readers one of the surest of human remedies for the effects of concussion by lightning stroke. A human being struck directly by lightning is, in ninety-nine cases out of a hundred, placed beyond relief; but a human being affected by the concussion of such a stroke can be saved, ninety-nine times out of a hundred, by reactionary remedies, such as the rapid dashing of cold water over the body of the victim, and the application of friction. Every man and woman should constantly bear these facts in mind. The means for this remedy are always at hand, so that those in the house, in the field, on the highway, in the workshop, everywhere where lightning reaches the earth to affect mankind, the remedy for its terrible influence can always be commanded.

**Beaver County at the N. Y. Convention.** Beaver county had some six or eight informal representatives at the New York Democratic convention.—Their experience there is said to have been diversified and rich. One or two of them undertook to make speeches in some out of the way place. While doing so they were made to "simmer down" by such yells as these from the crowd around them: "Dry up." "Put him out." "Kill the d—d blatherskite," &c., &c. Others of them ran out of "stamps" and had to beat a hasty retreat for home, where the inner man could be supplied at a figure lower than $6 per day. And still others of them were relieved of their pocket books by the light-fingered gentry, of that strong and ever reliable Democratic city. One of these, residing on the south side of the river, is reported to have been the loser of $250 by having his pocket picked. His opinion of the honesty of the Democratic party is not so exalted now as it was two weeks ago. In fact he believes it now to be composed of one-third thieves, one-third gamblers, and the other third, easily corrupted by Belmont's money bags. Taking them all in all, the disgust of the Beaver county representatives at New York City and New York Democrats, was thorough and not easily concealed. They could not be hired to visit New York under similar circumstances again.

**The Estray Law.**—We are often asked what is the law in regard to stray cattle, sheep, &c. It is brief, ly as follows: It is made the duty of all persons having strays in their possession, "within four days to deliver to the town clerk a particular description of the color and marks, natural or artificial, of each stray, or strays in writing or other satisfactory manner, who, and for every neglect or refusal to do the same" he shall be liable to forfeit and pay the sum of five dollars—"and it shall be the duty of the town clerk, subject to like penalty for neglect or refusal, to make entry of the same in his book, for which he shall receive on each head of horses 50 cents, each head of cattle 25 cents, and for every sheep six cents, to be paid by such person delivering the said notice aforesaid." If the owner presents himself within 30 days after said stray has been thus registered on the book of the town clerk, he is entitled to receive his property on the payment of the costs, the keeping, and the damage that may have occurred. After the expiration of thirty days, if no owner presents himself, the person taking up the stray shall cause an advertisement describing such stray, to be published in at least one newspaper in the the county—and if no owner shall appear and make out his property in said stray within ninety days after the publication of said advertisement, the person taking up the same shall apply to a Justice of the Peace in the same township, who is required to issue his warrant to a Constable, who, after giving ten days notice, is required to sell the same—the money for which is to be paid into the hands of the Justice of the Peace, who is to pay all reasonable charges for the cost of keeping, registering, advertising, selling, &c., and the balance, if there be any, is to be paid into the county Treasury.—*Meadville Republican.*

### ANNUAL VACATION.

Harrisburg, July 2, 1868.—The regular annual vacation at the institutions receiving soldiers' orphans at the expense of the State, will commence on *Friday July 24th*, and terminate on *Monday August 31st*, school duties being resumed on Tuesday, September first.

The principals, superintendents and managers of these institutions will please observe the following regulations:

1. No child will be permitted to leave the institution to which it belongs without a written furlough or *leave of absence*, signed by the Superintendent of Soldiers' Orphans, and countersigned by the principal, superintendent or managers of the institution, specifying the cause of absence, and its length. This leave of absence, for which blanks have been furnished, to be carried by the child while absent, and shown when ever requested.

2. No leave of absence will be granted to any child unless pronounced by the attending physician, after special examination had for the purpose, entirely free from sore eyes, and other contagious diseases. Upon their return, after vacation, children must be re-examined, and all doubtful cases isolated until known to be entirely cured. The presence of these vexatious and annoying diseases in any institution is regarded as an evidence of inexcusable neglect and mismanagement on the part of the attending physician and the authorities of such institution, and will not be tolerated.

3. No child will be sent home except at the written request of the mother, guardian or friends. All others must be furnished with proper care and attention, and permitted to enjoy vacation at the institution, free from study and labor, except such as may be necessary for the comfort of those remaining. The labor required must not exceed the regular detail period of two hours per day. The library and reading rooms and the play grounds must be open to them, under proper supervision, the remaining portion of the day.

Children should be conveyed to and from the proper railroad station free of charge. All other expenses of travel, and at home, must be borne by their mothers or friends.

4. No child will be deprived of vacation as a punishment, no matter what the nature of the offense may have been. To do so would be cruel. If in any case, as for instance where it is known that vacation would be spent amid bad associations and demoralizing influences if children were permitted to go home, principals, superintendents or managers think best to deny them the privilege, they must be able to produce the clearest proof of the existence of the facts upon which the denial is based.

5. Each girl will take with her, clean and in good condition, and legibly marked with her name, a change of underclothes and stockings, two dresses, hat, sack and shoes; and each boy, in like condition, a change of underclothes and stockings, two pairs of pants, one jacket, cap, and shoes. All other clothing will remain at the institution, except in the case of transfers.—Girls will not take their blue winter dresses.

The articles of clothing taken, with their condition, must be entered on the check to the furlough, and re-examined and checked off, with appropriate remarks as to care and condition when returned.

6. Those ordered by transfer to other schools will take all their clothes, and will be instructed to go direct from their homes to the schools to which they are ordered, when their furloughs expire. Every article of clothing taken with them, with its condition, will be entered on the check as a record, and on the back of the furlough for the information of the principal of the school to which they are transferred.

7. The objects of vacation should be explained to the children, and the duty and necessity of good conduct and care of clothing while absent, prompt return, &c., carefully and repeatedly impressed upon them.

It is hoped and believed that with few exceptions, attention to study and industrial instruction, and to the cultivation of good manners and habits, has been attended with so much success that this visit home will be gratifying to mothers and friends, and creditable to the institutions to which these wards of the State belong. It is also hoped that after enjoying the cessation from study, and the visits to home and friends which vacation allows, children will be promptly returned in good condition, gratified and refreshed, and encouraged to pursue, with renewed energy and zeal, the exercises of their respective schools and homes during the ensuing year. And if, notwithstanding past discouragements, these hopes are even partially realized, the fact will be regarded by the undersigned and his co-laborers as compensation, in some measure at least, for the severe labor, weighty responsibilities and constant anxieties of the past year, and as an encouragement to work with increased energy and hope to achieve still greater results in the future.

GEO. F. MCFARLAND,
Superintendent Soldiers' Orphans.

### The Betrayal of Pendleton.

The annexed paragraph, telegraphed from New York late on Monday night of last week by a disheartened friend of 'young greenbacks,' to Western Democratic journals, tells probably the whole story of "one more unfortunate." Thus "Mack" writes:

"The opposition to Pendleton is becoming more intense every hour and the efforts to effect his defeat are multiplying. The bondholders seem determined to beat him, and if he is beaten by any candidate now in the field against him, it will be because money is stronger than principle in the Convention. * * * * There is no doubt that if the delegates adhered to their pledges and represented the sentiments of the people, Pendleton would be nominated. From what I learn to-night, however, I feel authorized to say that the people will be betrayed by those in whom they have trusted to make the nomination. I have the best authority for saying that the Indiana delegation notwithstanding all their pledges and promises, will desert Pendleton after a very few ballots for him. If I am not misinformed the bargain is already made; they desert him ostensibly in favor of Hendricks, but really in favor of any candidate whom the bondholders may present. The Pendleton men feel discouraged to-night; they find they have to fight Wall street, and are hardly equal to the emergency. The bondholders fill the galleries of the Convention with paid claquers, who attempt to overawe the Convention. They are admitted on forged tickets. The Pendleton men have become so much enraged at this performance that they talk of offering a resolution to exclude all outsiders and spectators. Others are in favor of adjourning the Convention to some other time and place beyond the reach of the corrupt influences of New York city.

Notwithstanding the decisive, distinct and positive pledges made by the Southern delegates, it has become known to Pendleton's friends that some of the Southern delegation are in the market. At the suggestion of Mr. Vallandigham, a conference between the Ohio delegation and some of the leading men of the South will be held to-night, to ascertain how much truth there is in these reports. It may be that I am mistaken, but the appearances to-night at 11 o'clock are that bondholders will succeed in defeating the people."

MACK.

**A Fragment.**—The writer of the following must surely be a strong Seymour man to speak so of a rival candidate:

The Ohian came down like a wolf on the fold,
And his Escort was teeming with greenbacks and gold,
And the sound of their cheers was like thunder at sea
When the ballots flew lightly o'er packed Tammanee.

Like the leaves of the forest when summer is green,
That host betting freely at sunset was seen;
Like the leaves of the forest when autumn hath blown,
That Escort next morning was slaughtered and strown.

For the spirit of Wall street rode forth on the blast,
And buttonholed many a Western man fast;
Gold, greenbacks and drinks were plied early and late
Till the poor tempted delegates yielded to fate.

And poor Cincinnati is loud in her wail,
And the sports are all "broke" who went Pendleton's "bail,"
For the might of "Young Greenbacks," unsmote by the sword,
Hath melted like snow and hath gone by the board.

### July 9, 1868.

Beaver Co. Medical Society met at the Sourbeck House in Brighton. Dr. W. J. Langfit in the chair.

As delegate to the State Medical Society, which met at Harrisburg in June, Dr. Langfit made a very interesting report.

Dr. Jackson reported a case of Spotted Fever which was listened to with marked attention, and after which interesting remarks were made on that subject by Drs. Stanton, Elliott, Langfit, Winans and Marquis.

Dr. Winans reported a case of stubborn ulceration in which he had succeeded by using carbolic acid.

"The scarcity of working men in the profession," was the subject of a well written essay presented by W. J. Langfit.

Dr. Stanton reported a case of dislocation at the hip which had been reduced, not by the use of the old fashioned block and tackle, but with manipulation.

Dr. Boal of Baden appeared before the society and on motion was admitted to membership.

On motion of Dr. Jackson the next meeting will be held at Economy.

Dr. Cunningham moved that the subject for discussion be continued, and that Dr. McKinney be requested to be present and open it.

On motion adjourned.

Dr. A.

### "LET US HAVE PEACE."

BY [illegible]

"Let us have Peace!" is the cry of the millions
Who fought for the starry-spangled flag of the free;
'Tis the prayer of the Hero, the song of civilians,
That rolls from the mountains far down to the sea.
The nation that rocked in the tempest and gloom,
And drifted in doubt to be wrecked on the shore,
The storm has quieted and the thunders that boom,
Are voices that [illegible]

"Let us have Peace!" is the sigh of the lowly,
[illegible] where the cypress is [illegible]
Who mourn their departed with tenderness holy,
And kneel where the graves are perennially green;
And where [illegible] in their silence are sleeping,
The feet of the angels are pressing the sod,
And vespers of harmony round them are keeping,
While Martyrs of Freedom have gone to their God.

"Let us have Peace!" the evangel of a nation,
Where toilers imploringly lift up their hands;
Go! wipe off the stains from the death-dealing sabre,
And build the bright altar of hope for all lands;
Lo! radiant from darkness the temple in glory
Thrown wide to the world the broad aisles of the fane;
And freemen shall toil, as they utter the story,
And children repeat to the ages again.

"Let us have Peace!" is the chorus assembling
From hamlets that lie 'mid the pine-covered hills,
And like a glad anthem in unison blending,
Floats on till the plain with its melody thrills;
And rivers that roll to the land of the West,
And prairies that wake to the hymn of the free;
With millions of freemen imploring for rest,
Swell psalms of rejoicing while bending the knee.

"Let us have Peace!" from the war's wild commotion,
The trumpet's alarms, and the crash of the field,
And let the new bliss, like the billows of ocean,
Roll over the land where the hero has kneeled;
The smoke of the battle has swept from the sky,
The thunders have ceased, and the bugle's wild blast;
The chains have been riven! and loud from on high
The reveille calls to the love of the Past!

"LET US HAVE PEACE!" in a holy thanksgiving,
The Hero voice, cries in the name of the LORD!
For the sake of the dead! for the sake of the living!
Turn spears into pruning-hooks—to plowshares the sword!
And out of the darkness shall come forth the beaming
Of glory's bright sun where the foemen have trod.
And Freedom shall teach, with a truth all-redeeming,
That PEACE WITH OUR BROTHERS IS PEACE WITH OUR GOD!

(From The United Presbyterian.)

### BEAVER LADIES' SEMINARY.

The closing exercises in the Beaver Ladies' Seminary, of which the Rev. D. H. A. McLean, D. D., is Principal, took place in the Seminary week before last.

They began on Monday afternoon, June 22d, with an examination of the Primary department, which is under the charge of Miss M. J. Anderson. As the different classes passed in review, all present were fully satisfied that Miss Anderson had more than sustained her acknowledged ability as a teacher of children and youth.

Then, a large class in written arithmetic by Mr. E. P. McLean, eldest son of the Principal, who has filled the place made vacant by the removal of Miss E. J. Thompson by a severe and protracted illness.

Tuesday A. M. the classes examined were as follows:—1st. Latin class—Virgil, by Dr. McLean, whose long experience as a teacher of youth—first as Principal of the Academy at Meadville, Pa., then of the Academy of Mercer, then as Professor in the College at New Wilmington, Pa., then of the High School in the city of Pittsburgh, and now of this Seminary, has gained for himself a just reputation as one of the best educators we have. His classes in the languages and higher studies of the institution gave ample evidence of having been thoroughly and successfully taught. 2d. Elementary Algebra. 3d. Constitution of the United States. 4th. Botany.—All by Miss Lizzie E. Dever. This being Miss Dever's first appearance in the public examinations of the institution, considerable interest was felt by the patrons of the school in her classes. But the dignity and grace with which she presided, and the promptness and thoroughness of the pupils in these different studies were abundant proofs of her qualifications for the position she fills in the institution. 5th. Class in Natural Philosophy, by Dr. McLean.

Afternoon.—1st. Geography by Miss Dever. 2d.—Latin Reader, by Dr. McLean. 3d. Latin Cæsar, by Dr. McLean. 4th. Plane Geometry, by Dr. McLean. 5th. Solid Geometry, by Dr. McLean.

Wednesday, June 24th.—1st. Class Astronomy, by Dr. McLean. 2d. Higher Algebra, (Robinson's), by Miss Dever. 3d. Mental Philosophy, by Dr. McLean. These exercises were interspersed with musical performances under the direction of Prof. F. A. Winter, who during the short time in which he has been connected with the institution as the principal teacher of vocal and instrumental music, has gained for himself a very enviable reputation as a teacher, as well as the esteem and confidence of the community as a Christian gentleman. In conducting these exercises the Professor was assisted by Miss Mary E. McLean, who is also employed as a teacher of music in the institution. The pupils engaged were Misses Ida Phillips, Maud Imbrie, and M. A. Wilson. The songs were accompanied by instrumental music on the organ, guitar, cornet and violin.

The Commencement exercises took place on Wednesday evening in the U. P. Church, and were as follows: 1st. Prayer by Rev. A. M. Jolly, of Philadelphia. 2d. Music—Commencement March, by Prof. Winter, Misses Mary E., Ella L., and Gretta McLean, accompanied with cornet and organ. 3d. Piano Duett, by Miss Bentel, of Zelienople, Pa., and Miss Nannie Barclay, of Beaver. 4. Song—"Sleep Well," by Miss M. A. Wilson, Beaver. 5. Piano Duett, by Miss Courtney, of New Castle, Pa., and Miss Bunting, of Wellsville, O. 6th. Essay, by Miss Mary A. Smith, Bridgewater, Pa. Subject—"Dreams Not Idle Fancies." 7th. Orchestra music, by Dr. Winter and sons. 8th. Piano Solo, by Miss Lora B. Shields. 9th. Vocal Duett—"We are Fairies of the Sea," by Misses Mary E. McLean and Nannie Barclay. 10th. Piano Duett, by Miss Ella Wainwright, Pittsburgh, and Miss V. Bentel, Zelienople, Pa. 11th. Piano Solo—"Giralda Waltz," by M. A. Wilson. 12th. Essay—"The Imaginings of the Soul," by Miss Mary E. McLean, Beaver. 13th. Orchestra music, by Dr. Winter and sons, piano, cornet and violin. 14th. Piano Duett, by Misses Bunting and Phillips. 15th. Song and Chorus—"Elenora," by Misses McLean and Barclay.—Bass by Messrs. Stokes and Chandler. 16th. Piano Solo—"Fillegraue Polka," by Miss Maud Imbrie, Greencastle, Pa. 17th. Song—"Mother, Hear the Angels Singing," by Miss Ida Phillips, Davisville, Pa., cornet accompaniment by Prof. Winter. 18th. Piano Duett, by Miss Clara Dever, Fairview, W. Va., and Miss Laura Bentel. 19. Violin Solo, by Prof. Winter. 20th. Essay—"Mysteries," and Valedictory, by Miss Mary A. Dunlap, of Bridgewater, Pa. 21st. Polka Militaire—arranged with organ and cornet accompaniments by Prof. Winter—by Misses McLean, Phillips and Imbrie. 22d. Conferring diplomas on graduating class. 23d. Address to graduates by the Principal.—24th. Class Farewell—Chorus by all the pupils of the school.

These closing exercises were listened to by a very large Assembly composed of friends of the pupils, patrons of the school, and leading citizens of the community, and together with the examinations of the classes, in the opinion of many competent judges they have never been surpassed in the community—especially considering the fact that most of the pupils appeared in public for the first time. The school is in the second year of its existence under Dr. McLean.—Thus far it has received a liberal and increasing share of public patronage, and the closing exercises have abundantly shown that the public confidence in it has not been misplaced.

The Institution is located in Beaver, twenty-eight miles below Pittsburgh; is of easy access by rail from all parts of the country.

The Building is commodious, with boarders' rooms carpeted and comfortably furnished. Boarding all that can be desired. Health of the location unsurpassed.

Parents and guardians would do well to examine the claims of this school before sending elsewhere.

S. S. S.

*Beaver, Pa., June 27th, 1868.*

**The Ladies of the M. E. Church, Beaver,** return their sincere thanks to the Rochester Brass Band for their services at the late Festival.

By order of the
LADIES.

**An exchange defines a country editor as "an individual** who reads newspapers, writes articles on any subject, sets type, reads proof, works press, folds and mails papers, prints jobs, runs errands, saws wood, works in the garden, talks to all who call, receives blame for a hundred different things which are no one's business but his own, works from 6 A. M. to 10 P. M. and frequently gets cheated out of half his earnings."

## Special Notices.

**SEE BUNCH OF GRAPES**

On Standard in another column. SPEER'S STANDARD WINE BITTERS is highly recommended by physicians for Dyspeptics, on account of its tonic properties, its purity, and its delicious flavor.

**THE BEST THING YET.**

The Medical Profession, after having thoroughly tested Speer's wines, have introduced them into their practice on account of their purity. His "Standard Wine Bitters" are equally as pure, and only need a trial to recommend them.

Sold by all Druggists.

The Glory of Woman is her hair. The favorite of beauty, the pet of luxury in every dressing-room and boudoir, is "Barrett's Vegetable Hair Restorative." It is a sure preventive to baldness and premature gray hair, and no lady or gentleman should be without it.—*St. Joseph Herald.*

**WEIGHING ON THE FARM.**—A half bushel measure is considered indispensable by every farmer. He does not sell his potatoes or grain guessing at the contents of the bin or pile on the floor, it must be measured. With this instrument at hand, he may know just how much corn is fed to the hogs and poultry, how many oats to the horses, how much seed is sown on the land, and many other points equally valuable to know. But a good weighing Scale is possessed by comparatively few, although its use would in many ways be even more valuable than the half bushel. For instance in selling Live Stock, the weight is usually estimated by the drover or butcher buying at the farmer's door, long practice enables the buyer to weigh them very correctly with the eye, and thus he has the unexperienced seller at an advantage which he is not slow to use. A good Fairbanks Standard platform Scale would save its cost in a few such transactions. The weight of grain per bushel, the gain of cattle under different systems of feeding (exactly when an animal ceases to increase by feeding), and many other important facts can readily be determined by having a good Scale. Fairbanks' Scales have been named in this connection as being entirely reliable, having been adopted as the Standard in this and other countries. The above Scale for sale by Fairbanks, Morse & Co., corner Wood & Second Sts., Pittsburgh, Pa.

## BEAVER MARKETS.

(CORRECTED WEEKLY.)

BEAVER, July 8, 1868.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Flour per bbl | $12.00 | Eggs per doz | 20 |
| Dried Apples per bus | 2.20 | Butter per lb | 25 |
| Dried Peaches per bu | 4.75 | Hams per lb | 22 |
| Wheat per bus | 2.50 | Shoulders | 14 |
| Corn per bus | [illegible] | Sides per lb | 18 |
| Oats | 70 | Tallow per lb | 12½ |
| Flax Seed per bus | 2.25 | Lard per lb | 23 |
| Beans per bus | 4.00 | Candles per lb | 20 |
| Potatoes | 1.00 | Molasses per gal | 1.00 |
| Onions | 3.00 | Refined Oil | 70 |
| Corn Meal | 1.20 | Crude Oil | 20 |

## NEW MACKEREL!

NEW NO. 3 MACKERAL (1868) in quarter bbls.; also No. 1 in Kitts and by the pound, at Shallenberger Bros.

**FOR PIC-NICS.**

Fancy Crackers of all kinds,
Preserved Peaches in Heavy Syrup,
Imperial Prunes in air-tight boxes,
Sardines,
Pine Apple in cans,
English Pickles in jars,
French Mustard prepared,
For sale by
Shallenberger Bros.

**Beeson's Hydraulic Cement**

For sale low, at
Shallenberger Bros.

**QUEENSWARE.**

Glassware, Wood and Willow-ware, a full assortment at the lowest cash rates, for sale at the Family Grocery of
Shallenberger Bros.

c24'68:4t.

**Administrator's Notice.**—Letters of administration on the estate of Eve C. Graber, dec'd., late of Marion township, Beaver county, Pa., having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted of said estate, are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same, will present them properly authenticated for settlement.
ADAM PFEIFER, Adm'r.,

**Administrator's Notice.**—Letters of Administration on the estate of Joseph Witherow, dec'd. late of the Borough of Frankfort Springs, having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the estate of said decedent, will make known the same without delay.
je25'68:6t. WM. H. FRAZIER, Adm'r.

BARRETT'S HAIR RESTORATIVE
OVER ALL COMPETITORS
BARRETT'S
Vegetable
HAIR RESTORATIVE
Was decided by the N. H. State Fair and is now conceded by the public to be the very best Preparation for Restoring Gray or faded Hair to its original color; promoting its Growth, eradicating Humors and Dandruff, and for Dressing and Beautifying the Hair. It is free from poisonous drugs, does not stain the finest fabric, and leaves the Scalp CLEAN, the Hair RICH, and GLOSSY.
THE ONLY PRIZE MEDAL AWARDED
Every Bottle Warranted.

J. R. BARRETT & CO., Proprietors,
MANCHESTER, N. H.

Sold by J. MOORE, Beaver, Pa., and all Druggists and dealers in Medicines.
mar18'68:1y.

1868. SPRING. 1868.

# CARPETS!

## M'CALLUM BROS.

51 Fifth Street,
Are now opening a very
LARGE STOCK
OF
VELVETS, BUSSELLS,
Three Ply, Two Ply,
AND
COMMON CARPETS,
OIL CLOTHS,
MATTINGS,
WINDOW SHADES
RUGS,
And every thing belonging to the
**Carpet Trade.**
M'CALLUM BROS,
51 Fifth Street,
PITTSBURGH.

### SCHOOL NOTICE.

APPLICATIONS WILL BE RECEIVED BY THE Board of School Directors of New [illegible] School District until July 17, 1868, for (10) ten female teachers, to teach the ensuing term, commencing Sept. 1st, 1868.

By order of Board,
jy8'68. A. D. GILLILAND, Sec'y.

Jesse J. Gorby vs. Leon Holloway. } In the Court of Common Pleas of Beaver County, No. 55 Nov. T. 1867, Foreign Attachment in Assumpsit.

June 18th, 1868, on motion the Court give judgment against defendant same day, sur and affidavit of claim having been filed rule on Prothonotary to assess the damages on notice given according to law. Notice is hereby given that the said damages will be assessed at the Prothonotary's office, on the 20th day of August, 1868, at 2 o'clock, P. M.
JOHN CAUGHEY, Prothonotary.
jy8'68.

GOOD NEWS FOR ALL THOSE WHO are sufferers from Liver and Stomach, such as Biliousness, Sick Headache, Constipation, Water-brash, Sour Stomach, Dyspepsia, &c.

DR. BOLLINGER'S HEADACHE AND ANTI-BILIOUS PILLS

Are the most perfect remedy, ever brought before the public, for all diseases of the Liver and Stomach.

They act as a CATHARTIC without weakening the Stomach or Bowels, but on the contrary give to tone those organs, driving away all Melancholy Feelings, infusing new Life and Vigor into the System.

For sale by all Druggists and Country Merchants, throughout the Country.

HENDERSON & BRO'S., 266 Liberty St., Pittsburgh, Pa., Wholesale Agents.

### BOUNTY ACCOUNT.

BOUNTY ACCOUNT OF CHIPPEWA TOWNSHIP, for the year ending April 13, 1868.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| To balance from former year, | $1998 90 | |
| To amount of duplicate available. | 3433 76— | $5432 66 |
| By cash paid on bonds, | 1956 08 | |
| " " " Note in Bank, | 965 22 | |
| " " " for advertising, | 15 00 | |
| " " " D. Ferguson, | 7 50 | |
| " Collector's per centage, | 54 55 | |
| " Treasurer's " | 11 86 | |
| " Incidental expenses, | 1 10— | 2031 32 |
| To balance, | | $3401 34 |

R. M. RHODES, } Auditors.
B. B. WHITE, }
jy8'68:3t. (Local copy.)

ROHRER'S WILD CHERRY

# TONIC BITTERS,

ARE THE
BEST IN USE.
Use Rohrer's Tonic Bitters,
*The very best in the Market.*

## R. E. SELLERS & CO.,

Cor. 2d and Wood streets,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
Wholesale Agents for the West.
For sale by JOHN MOORE, Beaver, Pa.
je3'67:1y.

SPEER'S STANDARD

# WINE BITTERS!

For WEAKLY PERSONS

FOR THE WEAK,
FOR THE PALE,
FOR THE SICKLY,
FOR THE AGED,
FOR FEMALES,
FOR SPRING USE!!!

*NO BITTERS EQUAL TO THEM!*

**Speer's Standard Wine Bitters,**

—MADE OF—

Wine, Herbs and Roots.

SPEER'S celebrated Wine, so well known, with
PERUVIAN BARK,
CHAMOMILE FLOWERS,
SNAKE ROOT,
WILD CHERRY BARK,
GINGER,

and such other HERBS and ROOTS as will in all cases assist Digestion, promote the Secretions of the system in the natural channels, and give

TONE AND VIGOR
—TO THE—
Young and Old, Male and Female
All use it with wonderful success. Brings
COLOR
To the pale white lip,
BLOOM AND BEAUTY
To the thin face and care worn countenance.

Cures FEVER and Creates APPETITE. Try them, Use none other. Ask for SPEER'S STANDARD BITTERS. Sold by Druggists and Grocers. See that my signature is over the cork of each bottle,
ALFRED SPEER,
Passaic, N. J., and 243 Broadway, New York.
Trade supplied by Johnston, Holloway & Co., Philadelphia; George A. Kelly, Pittsburgh; and by all Wholesale Dealers.
jly8'68.

PITTSBURGH
Flag Manufactory,
AND
HEADQUARTERS
FOR

## CAMPAIGN GOODS!

SILK, BUNTING, AND PRINTED MUSLIN
**FLAGS!**
ALL SIZES—WITH OR WITHOUT NAMES OF CANDIDATES.
Also, Medals, Pins, Charms, Silk Badges,
Banners, Transparencies, Rosettes,
Sashes, Portraits, and Card
Photographs of Candidates.
Song-Books, Political Documents of all kinds, &c.
*Send for a Descriptive Price-List.*
Address JOHN W. PITTOCK,
Bookseller, Stationer, and Newsdealer,
Opposite Post Office, PITTSBURGH, PA
Country Dealers supplied on liberal terms.
jy8'68:16w.

# WALL PAPER!
# WALL PAPER!
# WALL PAPER!
## Oil Cloths!
## Oil Cloths!
## Oil Cloths!
## CARPETS!
## CARPETS!
## CARPETS!

TWENTY-FIVE THOUSAND BOLTS OF WALL PAPER just received, and will be sold lower than can be purchased elsewhere, at

## B. MULHEIM'S,

Bridgewater, Pa.,

Direct from England, bearing the original packages. Also, Window Shades, Satchels, Trunks, Stereoscopic Views of all places of interest in the country and upon the continent.

I respectfully give notice to all to call and see the large and well selected Stock of general VARIETY GOODS.

Included in above, we have Looking Glasses, Carpets, Rugs, Oil Cloths, &c., of beautiful design and pattern.

B. MULHEIM,
mar11'68:1y.

FRESH ARRIVAL!

# New Sping Goods!

NO ADVANCE.

FIRST OPENING,

OF

# SPRING GOODS FOR 1868

AT

# F. A. Fortune's

CHEAP DRY GOODS STORE

IN THE DIAMOND

ROCHESTER PA.

NEW PRINTS,
NEW MUSLINS,
NEW CHECKS,
NEW GINGHAMS,
NEW DELAINES,
NEW COBURGS,
and PLAIDS.
ALSO,
Table Dinner Crash,
Red Flannels,
White Flannels,
Yellow Flannels,
Jeans,
Cassimeres,
Tweeds,
Drillings,
Hats and Caps,
Hoop Skirts,
Balmoral Skirts,
Notions and Fancy Articles,
Trimmings,
Bonnet Ribbons,
Millinery Goods, &c.,

The above comprises the most complete Stock ever offered to the citizens of Beaver county, and we take pleasure in assuring our customers and those who may favor us with a call, that the above stock is as cheap as ever.

REMEMBER THE PLACE,

## F. A. Fortune's

CHEAP DRY GOODS STORE

IN THE DIAMOND,

ROCHESTER, PA.

BIG SIGN Across the pavement.

*COME EVERYBODY AND SECURE BARGAINS.*

### LAUGHING GAS!

COME ALL YE THAT HAVE BEEN SUFFERING the untold miseries of toothache, and dread of extraction, and you will find that Dr. Chandlee & Co. are ready to relieve you by the use of the great pain destroyer—LAUGHING GAS—and make their extraction a source of pleasure rather than of pain.

All dental operations performed in the best possible manner, and at reasonable terms as by any good Dentist in the county.

Office in Beaver Station, Rochester, Pa.
jan20'68—1y. T. J. CHANDLEE & CO.

# DENTISTRY.

THE UNDERSIGNED WOULD RESPECTFULLY inform the citizens of Beaver and vicinity, that he has opened an office in Beaver, Pa., for the practice of Dentistry. He has had considerable experience in the profession, and flatters himself to be able to give general satisfaction in his business.

Office in the old "Gormly Hotel" building, Third street, Beaver, Pa. All work warranted for one year.
jel7'68:1y. J. S. GOSHORN.

**Administrator's Notice.**—Letters of Administration on the estate of James Dawson, late of Glasgow Boro., having been granted to the undersigned, all persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate, are requested to make immediate payment and those having claims against the same will present them properly authenticated for settlement to
JOHN SLENTZ, Adm'r,
Ohio Township.
jun17'68:6t.

### NOTICE IN PARTITION.

IN THE ORPHANS' COURT OF BEAVER COUNTY.—In the matter of the partition of the real estate of James McCaskey, dec'd.

To the heirs and legal representatives of said dec'd., to wit: John McCaskey, Elenor, intermarried with David McCague, who is since dead but leaving issue, viz: David McCague, Nancy intermarried with Eli White of Lawrence county, children of William another brother of decedent, viz: John, William, Alexander and Nancy, whose residence are unknown, Jane a sister intermarried with John Dolan, who is since dead, but left issue surviving him, to wit: John, William, James, Nancy, Rosanna, Mary Ann, Sarah Martha, and Margaret J. Dolan, whose residence are unknown. Martha Moore a sister of decedent, who is since dead, leaving issue, viz: John, Joseph, William, James, Robert and Nancy, Ann, Moore, Maria, another sister of decedent, intermarried with Benjamin Brandon, of Blairsville, Mercer county, Pa., Martha, intermarried with —— Hagey of Indiana, Nancy, intermarried with —— Hanna, of Indiana, Jane who resides near Blakeville, Mercer county, Pa., Mary, intermarried with —— Johnston, of Indiana. Andrew McCaskey, since dead, whose representatives are John, James and William McCaskey, and Emily, intermarried with —— Sieberts, Jane, intermarried with —— Horner, and Fanny, intermarried with —— Odell, children of another brother, to wit: John McCaskey, who resides in Virginia, Mary, intermarried with —— Sellers, and Melissa, intermarried with —— Scott, who resides in Virginia, and all others interested, Greeting.

Take notice that an inquest to make partition or valuation of the real estate of said dec'd., will be held on the premises in Chippewa township, Beaver county Pa., on the 25th day of August, 1868, at which time and place you can attend if you think proper.

JOHN S. LITTELL, Sheriff.
SHERIFF'S OFFICE, Beaver June 30th, 1868.
july1:tf.

# NEW STORE
# IN BEAVER, PA.

MRS. E. H. BEACOM RESPECTFULLY ANnounces to her many friends in Beaver, Bridgewater, Rochester, Freedom, and through the adjoining country, that she has opened a very superior stock of

SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS

Which she offers at the very lowest prices. Persons wishing any of the following Goods cannot do better than by calling:

*EMBROIDERY,*
*FANCY GOODS,*
*VEIL STUFFS,*
*HANDKERCHIEFS,*
*DRESS TRIMMINGS,*
*GLOVES*
*LACE COLLARS, &C.,&C.*

She desires to call attention also to the fact that she has connected with the VARIETY STORE, a

**LITERARY & NEWS DEPOT,**

and will supply all orders for MAGAZINES, WEEKLIES, and SHEET MUSIC. Also, all varieties of STATIONARY. You will be very welcome to call and examine the stock. Prices are such as will suit you. *Remember the Place:* Third Street, Beaver, nearly opposite the U. P. Seminary.
je10'68:tf.

# Geo. C. Speyerer,

Has just returned from the East and is now receiving a Large and Well Selected Assortment of

Spring and Summer Goods.

AT HIS OLD STAND

Corner of Water and James sts.,

Rochester, Pa.,

## GENERAL DEALER IN

DRY GOODS,
NOTIONS,
HATS,
CAPS,
BOOTS and SHOES,
GROCERIES,
PROVISIONS,
HARDWARE,
IRON,
NAILS and
CARPENTER TOOLS,
ROPES and OCUM,
PACKING YARN,
OILS,

PAINTS, DRY AND IN OIL,

Queensware and Willow-ware

FLOUR, FLOUR, FLOUR,

*WHOLESALE and RETAIL.*

Having the sole agency for the celebrated

CANTON CITY MILL

For Rochester and vicinity, we offer flour to dealers at Pittsburgh rates, saving freight from there.—Also,

# FEED,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

Also, having the agency for Buffalo Scale Co's Scales, we offer to the public, Scales at manufacturers prices, consisting of Hopper, Counter, Hay, Cattle, Darmont, Rolling Mill and Railroad Scales.

Also, Agents for Eureka Bone Sulphate of Lime and Plaster Paris for lands.

Beaver Salt Manufacturing Co's. Salt always on hand, we have always a full stock on hands.

OUR MOTTO:

CALL ONCE AND YOU WILL CALL AGAIN.

apr1'68:1y.

## JOS. H. GREER,

**ARCHITECT, MECHANICIAN,**

AND

*Engineer of Arts and Manufactures.*

Office and Residence,

ROCHESTER, PA.

---

**Executor's Notice.**—Letter Testamentary on the estate of Peter Ift, dec'd., late of New Sewickley tp., Beaver county Pa., having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to the said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims or demands against the estate of said decedent, will make known the same without delay.

ADAM KNOUFF, Ex'r.
Mercer, Pa.

jun17'68:6t.

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## Scouring, Drying and Pressing

THE UNDERSIGNED HAS TAKEN OUT PATENTS for Scouring, Drying and Pressing clothing, which for excellence of workmanship and speed, exceed anything now in use. Clothing cleansed to order in first class style. Work will be taken in at my place of business in Bridgewater, at all times, and renovated with but little delay to the owner.

I am still Agent for Howe's latest improved Sewing Machines, and also Singer's, both of which are growing more and more in favor, the longer they are used.

je10'68:tf. JOSEPH BRAUN.

---

## NEW GROCERY,

(TWO DOORS EAST OF THE P. O.)

**BEAVER, PA.**

## J. B. CLARK,

**(Successor to W. F. Clarke,)**

DEALER IN ALL KINDS OF GROCERIES, Provisions, Country Produce, &c, &c

**FULL STORE ALL THE TIME,**

**And Competition Defied!**

The public generally are invited to call and examine his stock. If noted in every particular, sui will they not be required to purchase.

---

## G. W. PUSEY,

**Wholesale and Retail Dealer**

IN

**CHOICE FAMILY GROCERIES**

**and TEAS,**

**FOREIGN and DOMESTIC FRUIT,**

**Pickles, &c.**

All kinds of Country Produce sold on commission, and prompt returns made.

**NO. 49 FEDERAL STREET,**

**Allegheny City, Penn'a.**

nov13'67:1y.

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June, 1868: Now ready, the following work, containing 1038 closely printed, large octavo pages, well bound in law sheep. Price $10.

## THE LAW REGISTER;

Comprising all the

LAWYERS IN THE UNITED STATES:

## The State Record

Containing the

*State and County Officers, the Organization, Jurisdiction, and terms of the Courts for every State and Territory:*

**THE OFFICIAL DIRECTORY**

FOR THE UNITED STATES;

Containing the

*Officers of the Federal Government, the Duties of the Several Departments, Sketches of all the Members of Congress, the Officers and Terms of the Federal Courts:*

**The Collector's Assistant**

Giving the

*Laws for Collecting Debts, Executing Deeds, Verifying Claims, and Taking Testimony, with Forms for every State:*

WITH MUCH OTHER USEFUL INFORMATION;

The Whole Constituting an official and

## BUSINESS MANUAL.

Prepared from Official Returns by

**JOHN LIVINGSTON.**

Of the New-York Bar, Sec'y of the Mer. Union Law Co

NEW-YORK:

Published by the Merchants' Union Law Company

(In the American Exchange National Bank Building.)

The Book will be sent, prepaid, to any address in the United States on receipt of ten dollars; or, it will be forwarded by express, with bill, to be paid on delivery.

---

## ROCHESTER

## MARBLE WORKS!

## W. H. Marshall,

DEALER IN

**ITALIAN & AMERICAN MARBLE**

AND

MANUFACTURER OF

MONUMENTS, HEAD STONES, MARBLE MANTLES, STONE AND MARBLE POSTS FOR CEMETERY LOTS.

**Grind Stones**

Of a superior quality on hand.

ALSO

AGENT FOR THE

**Phenix Hydraulic Cements.**

ALL PERSONS DESIRING MONUMENTS OR Headstones, give us a call and examine our stock before purchasing elsewhere. We have always on hand a large and superior stock of finished work, which we are selling lower than can be had in the city or can be had from strolling agents through the country. So beware of agents, call and examine for yourselves before purchasing.

feb 26'67.6m.

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ROCHESTER FOUNDRY,

**ANDERSON, ARBUCKLE & CO.**

MANUFACTURERS OF MACHINE CASTINGS, Railway Track and Car Castings, Agricultural Implements, Engine and all other Castings made at a first class Foundry. Also, Stoves, Grate Fronts, Grate Bars, Liners Sash Weights, Hollow-Ware, Kettles, Iron Fence, and all other Castings called for, on short notice and of the very best metal.

Also, J. J. Anderson's justly celebrated New Cook Stove for Coal and Wood, which took the

**First Premium**

At the State Fair recently held at Pittsburgh. This Stove combines many new and important principles, which place it far in advance of all others now in use. Some of the merits claimed for it by the Inventor, are Heavy Metal, Well Proportioned, Beauty of Style and Finish, Ease of Draft, Easily Kept Clean, Requires but little Fuel, and the

**BEST BAKER EXTANT.**

All orders thankfully received and promptly filled.

### We Call Attention to the Following Statements:

While living in the East I used several of the most Celebrated Cooking Stoves made in that part of the country, and on my arrival here, I was recommended to purchase the Crystal Palace Stove, (also invented by Mr. Anderson) as being the best. I did so, and used it with good satisfaction. When I saw Mr. Anderson's new Stove, I was attracted by its neat appearance, and on examining its Oven and interior arrangements, found it possessed many advantages over all I had seen. I purchased, and have one now in use. We consider it superior to any we have ever used. It is all the inventor claims, and we think, all that could be desired in a Cooking Stove.

CAPT. GILBERT PENDLETON.

ROCHESTER, Nov. 21st.

Having one of Mr. Anderson's new Stoves in use, I can fully endorse Capt. Pendleton's statement.

JOHN H. WHISLER.

Having one of Anderson's new Stoves in use, I can fully endorse the above recommendation.

J. WOODRUFF.

Having one of Mr. Anderson's new Stoves in use, we are fully satisfied with its good qualities in all respects.

JOSEPH IRVIN AND WIFE.

ROCHESTER, Nov. 25th.

Having kept house for a long time, and used a great number of Cook Stoves of different patterns and styles, I consider J. J. Anderson's new Stove, in point of economy in fuel, ready cooking and baking for its size, superior to any we have used, and cheerfully recommend it, believing it will render entire satisfaction.

CHAS. LUKINS.

We have one of Mr. J. J. Anderson's new Stoves, manufactured at the Rochester Foundry, and having given it a fair trial, we find it comes fully up to all that has been claimed for it. It heats very rapidly, takes but little fuel, and is a most excellent baker. Mr. Anderson may congratulate himself on having achieved quite a triumph in the line of Cooking Stoves.

Very respectfully,

Beaver, Nov. 23d, 1867. J. S. BRACKEN.

---

## A. S. Harvey,

DEALER IN

**GROCERIES & PROVISIONS,**

AND

## Hardware.

HAVING ON HAND A LARGE AND WELL selected Stock of

Teas, Rice,
Coffee, Cheese,
Sugar, Soaps,
Molasses, Bacon,
Syrups, Fish.

**Hardware,**

**NAILS AND WINDOW GLASS.**

**STONEWARE.**

Pine Churns, Peck Measures,
Oak Churns ½ Bush. Measures,
Willow Baskets, Split Baskets.

**Pure Cider Vinegar.**

ALSO

**CHOICE FAMILY FLOUR**

By the Barrel or in Sacks, constantly on hand.

☞ Prices very low, call and see.

A. S. HARVEY,
Bridgewater, Pa.

oct2'67:1y.

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## Beaver Drug Store.

## THOS. A. ANDERSON.

## DRUGGIST!

**Corner 3d St. and Diamond,**

**BEAVER, PA.**

INVITES THE ATTENTION OF THE PUBLIC generally to a full assortment of

**Drugs, Medicines,**

**PAINTS,**

**OILS, VARNISHES,**

**Putty, Window Glass, &c,**

In fact everything usually kept in a well appointed Drug and Chemical Store, all of which will be sold at the lowest possible figures consistent with a due regard for quality.

We hope by strict and careful attention to business to merit and receive a continuance of the patronage so liberally bestowed upon us.

THOS. A. ANDERSON.

may27'68:tf.

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**NEW FAMILY GROCERY**

AND

## PROVISION STORE!

**Cor. Railroad Crossing and New York St.**

**Rochester, Pa.**

**By COE & DARRAGH**

WHERE MAY BE FOUND

Family Groceries and Provision, Fish, Flour, Cheese, Butter, Lard, Bacon, Oil, Pure Cider Vinegar, Syrups, Molasses, Salt, Teas, Coffees, Sugars, Crackers, Tobacco, Cigars, Queensware, Willow-ware, Wooden-ware, and everything in their line, and they hope by strict attention to business, to merit a liberal share of the patronage.

N. B. All kinds Country Produce taken at the market price.

COE & DARRAGH.

Rochester, Oct. 1st, 1867—oc9'67:1y.

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## New Spring Goods!

## FRESH ARRIVAL

AT

## S. J. Cross & Co's.,

## ROCHESTER, PA.,

JUST RECEIVED FROM THE EAST, A LARGER and better assorted Stock of general Merchandise than ever before in our house, consisting of

NEW PRINTS,
NEW MUSLINS,
NEW DELAINES,

GINGHAMS,
CHECKS,
FLANNELS, all colors,
JEANS,
CASSIMERES,
TWEEDS,
CRASH,
DRILLS,
BLEACHED and
BROWN MUSLINS.

NOTIONS IN LARGE VARIETY.

HOOP and BALMORAL SKIRTS,

HATS and CAPS,

BOOTS and SHOES,

Purchased always in the East, at lowest cash prices, and sold at a very small advance.

## Hardware.

A complete Stock just purchased in New York and Philadelphia, of

MECHANICS TOOLS,
TABLE & POCKET
CUTLERY,
BUTTS,
STRAP HINGES,
SHUTTER HINGES,

LOCKS IN GREAT VARIETY.

NAILS AT MANUFACTURING PRICES.

*WINDOW GLASS*

All sizes, single and double strength, at Pittsburgh prices.

## Paints & Oils.

FRENCH RICHARD & CO'S.,

*CELEBRATED BUCK LEAD,*

at wholesale and retail.

COLORED PAINTS,
*GROUND, DRY AND IN OIL.*
MINERAL PAINTS,
LINSEED OIL,
LARD OIL,
CARBON OIL,
CASTOR OIL,
*TURPENTINE, BENZINE and COALE'S PATENT DRYER.*

**Books and Stationary!**

## Groceries.

A COMPLETE ASSORTMENT,

BACON, HAMS, SIDES, SHOULDERS, MESS PORK, LARD, &C., &C.

## FLOUR

In Sacks and Barrels, fresh ground, direct from Canton City Mills, Ohio.

All kinds of country produce taken in exchange for goods.

All heavy goods delivered free of charge.

CALL AND EXAMINE OUR STOCK.

## S. J. CROSS & CO.

*NEW YORK STREET,*

NEAR RAILROAD CROSSING,

**Rochester, Pa.**

an1'68:1y

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## J. S. WINANS,

DEALER IN

## Hardware,

**Iron, Nails, Glass, and Agricultural Implements.**

BUILDER'S HARDWARE, MECHANIC'S TOOLS, always kept on hand.

Also, agent for the WORLD'S REAPER AND MOWER, OHIO MOWER and the TORNADO THRESHER.

☞ East side Broadway, New Brighton, Pa.

may1'68.

---

M. WILLRICH.......................J. M. HARTFORD.

**WILLRICH & HARTFORD**

**Have now Opened the Finest Selection of**

**FALL AND WINTER**

**BOOTS & SHOES,**

Which they are selling at

**GREAT BARGAINS**

AND

**LOW PRICES!**

Call and examine our Stock

**NO. 100 MARKET STREET,**

**Corner of Fifth, Pittsburgh, Pa.**

nov27'67:1y.

---

## Shallenberger Bros.

SUCCESSORS TO

**STILES & SHALLENBERGER,**

**Bridgewater, Penn'a.**

DEALERS IN

## FINE FAMILY GROCERIES

**Queensware, Hardware,**

*NAILS, WINDOW GLASS, WOOD AND WILLOW WARE, BACON, FISH, GRAIN,*

AND

**Country Produce**

OF VARIOUS KINDS.

---

## SIMON SNITGER & CO.,

(At the old stand, 3rd street Beaver, Penn'a.,)

DEALERS IN

ALL KINDS OF

## GROCERIES,

SUCH AS

COFFEES, TEAS, SUGARS, SYRUPS, MOLASSES, SORGHUM, RICE, PEPPERS, SPICES, SOAPS, CANDIES, RAISINS, ENGLISH CURRANTS, FIGS,

*FLOUR, FEED, FISH, GRAIN, &c., &c.*

They are constantly receiving a fresh assortment of these articles, and the public may rely upon getting from them as good as the market affords.

All goods delivered if required.

jan15:1y.

---

## R. A. Wilson,

(Late WILSON & STEWART,)

DEALER IN

## Boots Shoes

## &

## Rubbers,

OLD STAND,

**DIAMOND,**

ROCHESTER, PA.

R. A. WILSON.

R. A. WILSON.

---

## DAWSON & RICHARDSON

**Beaver Falls, Pa.**

HAVING JUST OPENED A LARGE STOCK OF GROCERIES,

NOTIONS,
BOOTS & SHOES,
HARDWARE,
GLASSWARE,
QUEENSWARE,
TINWARE,
NAILS,
DRUGS, &C.

Window Glass all sizes and double strength. Special attention paid to filling orders for large size window glass, &c.

Also,
LINSEED OIL,
CRUDE BURNING OIL,
BENZINE,
COALE'S PATENT DRYER,

Paints of all Colors, Ground, Dry and in Oil.

Purchasers will do well to call and examine our stock of Paints before purchasing elsewhere.

Also, Choice Brands of Flour in Barrel and in Sacks. All kinds of Country produce taken in exchange for Goods.

Remember the place, first door above the Cutlery, opposite side of street.

jy10'67:tf.

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## WEEDS! WEEDS!!

EVERY ONE KNOWS HOW TROUBLESOME weeds are, but there is one Weed that there is no trouble with, that is the WEED SEWING MACHINE, you have no trouble with it. This machine has attained a reputation of which the Company may well be proud, and is now acknowledged to be the only machine that is made.

It is a settled fact that it is driving all the other machines from the market. The amount sold is astonishing. In Pittsburgh and vicinity fifty per week, and the Company is selling two thousand per month.

We are very glad to see that the agent, Mr. J. Boggs, of New Brighton, has adopted terms to suit all by making monthly payments. Call and see for yourselves. [illegible]

---

## J. C. Hammond,

DEALER IN ALL KINDS OF

**Flour, Feed, Meal &c., &c**

GRAIN OF ALL KINDS BOUGHT FOR *CASH.* A good assortment of the different kinds of potatoes always on hand. All goods delivered when desired.

Call and see us on Connecticut street, near the Pub- Sonco House, in Rochester, Pa. [illegible]

---

## R. W. & W. J. SNODGRASS,

WHOLESALE

## DRUGGISTS

CORNER OF

**Federal and Lacock Streets, Allegheny,**

(First corner below Depot.)

DEALERS IN

*LEADS, PAINTS, OILS, VARNISHES, DYE-STUFFS, DRUGS, CHEMICALS, PROPRIETARY MEDICINES, FOREIGN and DOMESTIC PERFUMERIES, SOAPS, TOILET ARTICLES, FANCY GOODS, &c., &c.*

---

JOHN CROFT.......................JOSEPH PHILLIPS.

## CROFT & PHILLIPS,

**Real Estate and Insurance Brokers,**

**139 FOURTH STREET,**

**PITTSBURGH, PA.**

WE HAVE A PRINTED REAL ESTATE REGISTER containing a full description of location price and terms of all the properties entrusted to our care for sale. These consist of Farms, Grist Mills, Houses, Lots, Stores, Coal Land, Coal Works, Coal Interest, Western Lands, Hotels, Tanneries, City and Suburban Property. This Register we print three times a year, on first of May, September and January.

Parties wishing to buy or sell Real Estate, no matter where the location, should not fail to consult our Register, a copy of which can be had by sending us our address. May number now ready.

n 67:1y.

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CONSIGNMENTS SOLICITED. PROMPT RETURNS

PALMER & PHILLIPS,

## AUCTIONEERS

AND

## Commission Merchants,

**Opera House Auction Room,**

*NO. 60 FIFTH STREET, PITTSBURGH.*

**Boots, Shoes, Carpets, Dry Goods and Notions**

AT PRIVATE SALE DAY AND EVENING.

apr22'68:1y.

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## DEPOT HARDWARE STORE.

**WHITESIDES & DRUM,**

HAVE OPENED A NEW

**HARDWARE STORE,**

70 *FEDERAL ST., ALLEGHENY,*

Near P., Ft. W. & C. R. R. Depot,

WHERE THEY WILL KEEP CONSTANTLY ON hand every description of

HARDWARE,

Locks, Hinges, Nails, Glass, Sash, Grind Stones, Shovels, Picks, Axes, and all kinds of Farming and Gardening Implements, wholesale and retail. Carpenters and Hardware Dealers can always get a supply of

**DRUM'S**

PATENT SHUTTER HINGE AND SASH PULLEY;

Our prices and terms will be as favorable as can be found elsewhere.

Purchasers living on the Railroads, can have their goods delivered at the Depots free of charge.

my6'68:6m. WHITESIDES & DRUM.

---

E. D. MERRICK.......................F. A. MERRICK,
C. M. MERRICK.......................J. K. BUCKLEY.

## KEYSTONE STOVE WORKS

**Car Factory Buildings,**

**NEW BRIGHTON, PA**

## MERRICK & CO.

*MANUFACTURERS OF AND WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN*

COOKING STOVES,
HEATING STOVES
GRATE FRONTS and
FENDERS, &c., &c.

**Ruby Cooking Stove Nos. 7, 8 & 9.**

THIS STOVE TOOK THE FIRST PREMIUM AT the State Fair as a Coal Cooking Stove, and also at the late County Fair. We use no scrap iron in their manufacture, but make them exclusively of No. 1 Pig Metal, and warrant them in every respect.

The Ruby has the largest oven in the market and consumes but little fuel in baking, owing to to our improved Grate.

GRATE FRONTS AND FENDERS.

We are largely engaged in the manufacture of Grate Fronts and Fenders, which we enamel in an oven common, second quality and fine finish. This enamel retains its lustre for a long time, will not burn off, and makes a much superior finish to that of Coal Tar.

SUMMER PIECES.

We are also making Sheet Iron Summer Pieces (for which we have applied for a patent) pressed up in a Hydraulic press. They are much lighter than cast Iron, and much cheaper.

HEATING STOVES.

We claim the heaviest heating Stove in the market for the size, and use the best Stock in their construction.

Our patterns are not yet complete, but it is our intention to keep a general assortment in our line.

We also took the Premium at the County Fair for Castings generally, and we have entered in to the business with the determination to use the best of Pig Metal and make good work.

We respectfully request a share of the public patronage, and would be pleased to see those wanting anything in our line at our works.

**Prices Low to suit the times.**

**MERRICK & CO.**

nov20'67:1y.

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## LIME, LIME,

**Try it. LIME, Try it,**

GET YOUR LIME FROM THE NEW

**"MONITOR LIME KILN."**

One trial will convince any one that it is the best LIME ever burned in this vicinity, is at least 20 per cent better than Lime burned the old way, and will be sold at the same price. Come and see it and try some of it before making contracts, and save

**TIME AND MONEY.**

The coal is not mixed with the stone to burn it, so that it is entirely free from cinders and ashes, and we burn nothing but the best stone. Brick layers need not run it off or sift it to make their morter, for they get nothing but lime, as we draw every four hours; you can always get it

**FRESH.**

LIME delivered promptly whenever ordered by wagonload, car load, or in the barrel.

Send orders to W. J. Dunn, Beaver, P. O., or to the "Mulvanon Lime Kiln's," Vanport, Beaver county.

W. J. DUNN.

mar18'68:ly.

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## LOOK HERE!

## LIME!

THE UNDERSIGNED IS ENGAGED IN MANUfacturing Lime at Vanport, Beaver county, Pa— His Kilns are known as the

## "Power's Kilns"

Fresh Lime, and free of stones, can always be had, on short notice. I will sell as cheap as the cheapest. All order left at the Kilns, or letters addressed to me at Beaver, Pa., will receive prompt and careful attention. Lime delivered, whenever wanted.

**AMOS DOUTT.**

mar25'68:1y.

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## MOORE'S DRUG STORE,

IN BEAVER,

May be found the best assortment of

**DRUGS,**

**Medicines,**

**CHEMICALS,**

**PURE**

**LIQUORS, WINES**

**And Brandies,**

**Paints, Oils,**

AND

**DYE STUFFS:**

TOILET ARTICLES, SOAPS,

**BRUSHES.**

PATENT MEDICINES

in great variety, all of the best quality, and sold cheaper than can be bought at any other Drug Store in the county.

Duponco's Female Pills, 75 cents per box; Cheeseman's, $1; Clark's, $1.

The Largest Stock of

LAMPS & LAMP TRIMMINGS, LANTERNS, STATIONERY, WINDOW GLASS & PUTTY.

Ever offered outside of the city, at Moore's Drug Store, and sold cheaper than can be bought anywhere else.

Let those who doubt this call and see, and they will doubt no more.

july1'67 J. MOORE.

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## FALLSTON FOUNDRY!

**ENGINE & REPAIR SHOP**

**IN FALLSTON,**

BEAVER COUNTY, PA.

HAVING refitted and enlarged my stock of machinery and tools, and having secured the services of the best of mechanics, I am prepared to warrant all work done to give entire satisfaction. I have on hand different patterns and styles of Engines, Fire Clay Rolls, and am prepared to make or repair all descriptions of machinery, on reasonable terms.

PLOWS AND PLOW CASTINGS.

I have all the best plow patterns that suit this market among which is the "Great Western," which has been THE plow of the county for the last fifteen years. Also, almost all other Plows now or previously in use.

*STOVES! STOVES!!*

I have on hand and will continue to manufacture a large assortment of

COOKING, FRANKLIN AND HEATING STOVES

Of the latest styles and with all the modern improvements, which I will sell at modern rates. Among these is the GREAT REPUBLIC. This Stove has an extension top, which gives it a large surface without taking up much room, and it is now looked upon as one of the best and most economical, stoves as it takes less fuel and is more durable than other in use. The following persons, after having used this stove for a considerable length of time, may be referrd to in proof of what is here said:

Dr. Isaac Winans,
M. T. Kennedy,
Eli Reno,
John Watson,
Mrs. Geo. Fulton,
Capt. J. S. Winans,
William Sagers,
Joseph Darling,
William Stuart,
Robert McGowan,
Joseph Blackmore,
Mrs. Joseph Martin,
Mrs. Major Wade,
Dr. J. D. McCreary,
Milo N. Miller,
David Lesick,
Capt. James Roney,
Dr. C. R. Tuttle,
William Reed,
Kelly Hunter,
John McLaughlin,
Samuel Taylor,
Dr. Jas. R. Jackson,
Thomas Beacom,
John Dunlap,
Milton Davis,
Marcus Baldwin,
David Lloyd,
John M. Duncan,
J. V. Winans,
Mrs. Robt. Andrews,
Mr. Lobley,
Mr. Cass,
Frederick Katarsa,
Benjamin Franklin,
Capt. James Johnston,
Samuel Kennedy,
George Evans,
John Jackson,
Walter Buchanon,
Mrs. McPhillomy,
H. T. Reeves,
William Hoon,
Jason Richardson,
James McGehen,
Capt. Woodson Glenn,
Thomas R. Davis,
Samuel Murphy,
Miss Holdship,
Hiram Stowe,
Mrs. Patterson,
James McDermitt,
Samuel Dunlap,
Thompson Johnston,
Mr. Crawford,
Mrs. Rev. Stephens,
Jonathan McKenzie,
Judge Kairns,
Richard Knight,
Solomon Fronk,
James Knowles,
David Calhoon,
Richard Staley,
Joseph McFerran,
David Carr,
George Wilson,
James Thompson,
Mrs. Quay,
Harrison Reed,
Milton Reed,
Boston Grove,
William Grove,
Washington Engle,
James Galley,
Robert Graham,
Thomas Bradshaw,
Milo Bradshaw,
Dixon Reed,
Daniel Maxwell,
J. W. Funkhouser,
William Wagner,
Mr. Chaney,
Henry Sulhurst,
Mr. Wray,
David Mitchell.

mar18'68:1y JOHN THORNLEY.

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**ALL YOUNG PERSONS**

Can and should obtain a good educ tion. For particulars, address J. A. Cooper, Pri cipal of the State Normal School, Edinboro, Pa.

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**Executor's Notice.**—Letters testamentary on the estate of David Warnock, dec'd., late of North Se wickley tp., having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to the said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims or demands against the estate of said decedent, will make known the same without delay.

JAMES WARNOCK,
THOMPSON WARNOCK,
Executors.

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HERMAN HIRSH. MARK HIRSH. SIMON HIRSH.

## HIRSH & BROTHERS,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN

## CLOTHING,

AND

**Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods,**

**NO. 29 ST. CLAIR STREET,**

(Opposite Iron City College.)

**PITTSBURGH, PA.**

Clothing made to order on short notice.

nov27'67:1y.

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**Glassware Lamps, and Carbon Oil.**

**J. P. SMITH & CO.,**

**Manufacturers and Wholesale Dealers**

IN

**Lamps,**
**Chandeliers,**
**Glassware,**
**Carbon,**
**Lubricating**
**and Lard Oils.**

WE ARE PREPARED TO FURNISH AT RETAIL or to the trade all styles of goods in our line, which for quality and price defy competition. Our No. 1 Carbon Oil, we warrant to be pure and at least 115 degrees fire test. We have also on hands, the new patent SUN and SOLAR burners and chimneys.

**J. P. SMITH & CO.,**

*Liberty St., head of Fifth,*

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**BAILEY, FARRELL & CO.,**

## Lead Pipe Sheet & Bar Lead

MANUFACTURERS, ALSO

Pig Lead, Iron Pipe, Rubber Hose, Steam Guages, Whistles & Valves, Iron & Copper Sinks and Bath Tubs, Steam Pumps, Farm Pumps and Force Pumps.

*And every description of goods for*

**WATER, GAS & STEAM.**

**No. 167 Smithfield Street,**

PITTSBURGH, PENN'A.

Send for a Price List. [apr22'68:1y.

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## MUSIC IN FRONT!

BANDS FURNISHED PROMPTLY WITH

**Brass and German Silver Instruments,**

BY THE SET OR PIECE.

ALSO,

**Brass and Tenor Drums, Cymbals and Triangles, &c., &c.,**

At prices lower than can be had at any other House in in this country.

Special inducements offered to

BANDS AND TO DEALERS.

Send for circular and price list

**HOFFMAN, HOENE & CO,**

**58 FIFTH STREET,**

PITTSBURGH, PA.

DEALERS IN PIANOS, ORGANS AND MELODEONS, Sheet Music and Music Books, and Importers of Musical Instruments and Strings.

apr1'68:1y.

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**Reineman, Meyran & Seidle,**

*No. 42 Fifth st., 1 door from Wood, Pittsburgh,*

**Wholesale and Retail. Dealer in**

FINE JEWELRY, WATCHES, DIAMONDS, PURE Silver Ware, French Clocks, Plated ware of every description. Tea sets, Spoons, Forks, &c., Watch Makers tools and material, and agency of the celebrated

AMERICAN WATCHES.

We also keep the largest and most varied assortment of the very best American made

## CLOCKS!

to be found in any city east or west.

Persons in want of any article in our line either a wholesale or for their own use, will always find our prices lower and our assortment larger than any to be found west of New York city.

WATCH REPAIRING.

To this branch of our trade (being ourselves practical watch makers) we pay very special attention: we employ a force of the very best Artists in the country, and any and all fine, delicate and difficult work entrusted to our care—for the trade or individuals—may rely on getting the utmost satisfaction. Work may be sent in by express or otherwise.

REINEMAN, MEYRAN & SEIDLE,
Wholesale and Retail Jewelers and Silversmiths,
*42 Fifth street, PITTSBURGH*

apr29'68:1y.

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**Spring and Summer**

## GOODS!

I HAVE JUST RECEIVED A NEW STOCK OF GOODS, of the

LATEST STYLES,

**For Spring and Summer Wear.**

**Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods**

CONSTANTLY ON HAND.

CLOTHING MADE TO ORDER

In latest and most fashionable styles, and at short notice

WILLIAM REICH,
BRIDGEWATER, PA.

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## TINWARE.

**WHOLESALE AND RETAIL**

DEALER IN ALL KINDS OF

**Tin, Copper & Sheet-Iron Ware.**

I PROPOSE KEEPING CONSTANTLY ON HAND all kinds of TIN, COPPER AND SHEET-IRON WARE, which I will sell

*AT THE LOWEST PRICE*

**Tin Roofing, Spouting & Job Work**

Done to order in the best possible manner, and on shortest notice.

Using none but the best of material, and having none but the best of workmen,

WE WARRANT ALL WOR

*SHOP ON THE LOWER END OF*

**Third Street**

**BEAVER, PA.**

*Give us a Call, and Examine our Stock.*

**Japanned ware kept constantly on hand.**

O. R. ANSHUTZ.